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HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
OF
NEW HAVEN, CONN.,
FROM ITS EARLIEST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME.
WITH
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION OF THE
Public Institutions, &c., &c.

BY JOHN W. BARBER,
AUTHOR OF SEVERAL HISTORICAL WORKS, AND
LEMUEL S. PUNDERSON.



[See pages 70 and 71.]

NEW HAVEN, CONN.:

PUBLISHED AND SOLD BY

L. S. PUNDERSON AND J. W. BARBER.

STEREOTYPED AND PRINTED BY J. H. BENHAM,

1856.

142-06

142-06

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PREFACE.

It is now about twenty-five years since the senior author of this work first published the History and Antiquities of New Haven; being the first and only work of the kind (excepting the Statistical Account of the City, by Dr. Dwight, in 1811) which had yet been published respecting this place. This work has been out of print for several years. It has been frequently called for, and it is believed that the time has arrived when a new, and more extended history, should be offered to the public.

Few places in our country can furnish more interesting materials of its past history than New Haven. Its first settlers were a remarkable body. Distinguished above most men by high moral principles, and an inflexible attachment to civil and religious liberty, they were, indeed, of the best class of the nation from which they emigrated. Many of them had moved in superior ranks of life, and some had held offices of great trust and responsibility in their native country.

Disdaining to sacrifice "a good conscience" for personal ease or popularity, they exiled themselves from their native land. Fired with a noble zeal for the welfare of the race, these genuine Puritans transplanted themselves to a wilderness, where they might have "freedom to worship God." Armed with conscious rectitude, and faith in a Divine Being, though surrounded by savages, they ventured to lay the foundations of a Christian commonwealth.

No attempt has been made to write a formal history; the object being more to collect valuable and interesting facts. Some of these may possibly be deemed too trivial to be noticed, but it is true, as Dr. Johnson has well said, "posterity delights in details." It also may be observed that we of the present age are not always the best judges of what may prove to be of the most interest or value to those who come after us. Much, undoubtedly, has been lost to the world by fastidious views on this subject. Many extracts have

been taken from ancient newspapers printed in this place. These "Journals of the times," in which events are detailed, as it were, on the *spot* and *time* of occurrence, are of great value as historical documents.

In the compilation of this work we are under obligations to several gentlemen who have superior facilities for obtaining correct information on every subject relating to New Haven. Considering the great number and variety of subjects introduced, it is quite possible some inaccuracies may be found. However this may be, we feel conscious of having used all ordinary means to present to the public a reliable history.

J. W. BARBER,
L. S. PUNDERSON.

New Haven, Conn.

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CITY OF NEW HAVEN.

THE City of New Haven is a port of entry, seat of justice of the County, and semi-capital of Connecticut.

It is beautifully situated on an extensive plain, at the head of a harbor or bay, which extends inland four miles from Long Island Sound, and is nearly environed on all sides, except in this direction, by an amphitheater of hills; two of the most prominent presenting perpendicular precipices from three to four hundred feet in height, called East and West Rock.

The situation is about 76 miles N. E. of New York, and 160 miles S. W. of Boston, by railroad via Springfield; being nearly in a direct line between the two cities. Lat. $41^{\circ} 18' 23''$ N.—lon. $72^{\circ} 56' 30''$ W.

The Quinnipiac River forms the eastern boundary of the Town, and Mill River of the City; West River forms part of the western boundary. The two latter are small mill streams affording water power to a limited number of manufactories, and discharging their waters into the harbor. The City was originally laid out in a plot half a mile square, which was divided into nine squares. As the population increased these were afterwards subdivided into smaller ones. From the original plot, the city has extended in all directions. Most parts exhibit a uniform, neat, and elegant appearance.

There are several Public Squares in the city. The central one, commonly called the Green, is unequalled by but few in the country. It contains the State House, and three Churches, and is surrounded on all sides by rows of stately Elms. Wooster Square, in the eastern part of the

City, is also a beautiful inclosure ; also York Square and several smaller ones, in various parts of the city.

The City enjoys the reputation of being one of the handsomest in the United States, and there is probably no other so extensively ornamented with as great a profusion of trees as this. The principal are the Elm and Maple. From their great abundance in all the streets, New Haven is familiarly called the "City of Elms."

The dwellings are scattered over a large space, leaving room for gardens and court yards, presenting a rural appearance.

New Haven has long been celebrated for its literary advantages. Besides the College and Public Free Schools, there are a large number of Boarding-Schools of high standing, for youth of both sexes.

There are four Cemeteries in different sections of the city, the principal are the City Burial Ground, in the northern, and the Evergreen Cemetery in the western part of the city.

The prominent public edifices are the College Buildings, the State House, upwards of 23 Churches—10 Congregational, 5 Episcopal, 3 Methodist-Episcopal, 2 Baptist, 2 Catholic, 1 Universalist, and a number of smaller ones, a fine Railroad Station House, State Hospital, Alms House, Orphan Asylum, Free Public School Houses, 8 incorporated Banks, Young Men's Institute, a large Government Building, (now erecting,) to be occupied as a Custom House, Post Office, and United States Courts, 3 large first class Hotels and many second class, &c.

The city is lighted with Gas.

New Haven has extensive Railroad communication with all parts of the country—also by steamboats. There is a large shipping business carried on with the West India Islands.

The manufactories are very extensive, affording employment for a large population.

There are four Newspaper offices, issuing 3 Daily, 3 Semi-Weekly, and 4 Weekly editions. There is also published the American Journal of Science and Arts, Yale

Literary Magazine, New Englander, and Church Review.—A more particular description of the various objects mentioned will be given in a subsequent portion of the book.

YALE COLLEGE.

“This Seminary is commonly said to have been founded in the year 1700. In this year, ten of the principal ministers, nominated by a general consent, both of the clergy and the inhabitants of Connecticut, viz.: Rev. *James Noyes*, of Stonington, Rev. *Israel Chauncey*, of Stratford, Rev. *Thomas Buckingham*, of Saybrook, Rev. *Abraham Pierson*, of Killingworth, Rev. *Samuel Mather*, of Windsor, Rev. *Samuel Andrew*, of Milford, Rev. *Timothy Woodbridge*, of Hartford, Rev. *James Pierpont*, of New Haven, Rev. *Noadiah Russel*, of Middletown, and *Joseph Webb*, of Fairfield, met at New Haven, and formed themselves into a society, which, they determined, should consist of eleven ministers, including a rector, and agreed to found a College in the colony. At their next meeting, which was in Branford the same year, each of them brought a number of books, and, presenting them to the society, said “*I give these books for the founding a College in this Colony.*” Antecedently to this event the subject had been seriously canvassed by the clergy, particularly Messrs. Pierpont, Andrew, and Russel, of Branford, and by the people at large, during the two preceding years, and had come thus far towards maturity.

“The act of Legislature which gave birth to Harvard College was passed in 1636. Only ten years, therefore, elapsed after the beginning of a settlement in Massachusetts before a college was commenced in earnest; whereas sixty-five years passed away after the colonization of Connecticut was begun, and sixty-three after that of New Haven, before any serious attempt was made toward the founding of Yale College. But we are not hence to conclude that the colonies of Connecticut and New Haven were less friendly to learning than those of Massachusetts. The project of establishing a college in each of these colonies was

early taken up, but checked by well founded remonstrances from the people of Massachusetts, who very justly observed that the whole population of New England was scarcely sufficient to support one institution of this nature, and that the establishment of a second would, in the end, be a sacrifice of both. These considerations put a stop to the design for a considerable time."—*Dr. Dwight.*

Of the serious intention of the New Haven colonists to establish a college, the following document, copied from the records of Guilford, furnish decisive evidence.

"At a General Court, held at Guilford, June 28, A. D. 1652,

"Voted: The matter about a College at New Haven was thought to be too great a charge for us of this jurisdiction to undergo alone; especially, considering the unsettled state of New Haven Town; being publicly declared, from the deliberate judgment of the most understanding men, to be a place of no comfortable subsistence for the present inhabitants there. But if Connecticut do join, the planters are generally willing to bear their just proportions for erecting and maintaining of a College there. However, they desire thanks to Mr. Goodyear, for his kind proffer to the setting forward of such a work."

"In October, 1701, the Legislature granted the before-named gentleman a charter, constituting them "Trustees of a Collegiate School in his Majesty's Colony of Connecticut," and invested them with all the powers which were supposed to be necessary for the complete execution of their trust. The following November they chose one of their number, Mr. Pierson, Rector of the School, and determined that it should be fixed for the present at Saybrook.

In the year 1702 the first Commencement was held at Saybrook, at which five young gentlemen received the degree of A. M. Four of them were graduates of Harvard College.

From this time many debates arose concerning the place where the school should finally be established, and

continued to agitate the community until the year 1718. In 1716 a majority of the Trustees voted on the 17th of October, to remove the school to New Haven.

" Among the reasons why the Trustees preferred New Haven to other places in their memorial to the Legislature, Oct., 1717, were, the "convenieney of its situation, agreeableness of the air and soil, the probability of providing what will be necessary for the convenience of the scholars as cheap or cheaper than at other places, together with many other weighty considerations to us satisfying; whereunto may be added the largest sums of money by far subscribed by particular gentlemen for building an house for the school in said town."

Four of their number, out of nine, were, however, strongly against it; and the community was equally disunited. The Trustees, nevertheless, proceeded to hold the Commencement the following year at New Haven, and to order a College to be erected. It was accordingly raised in October, 1717, and finished the following year.*

"The building went forward apace, so that the hall and library were finished by Commencement. A few days before Commencement, came the news of the good success of some gentlemen's endeavors to procure some donations from Great Britain. For at Boston arrived a large box of books, the picture and arms of King George, and two hundred pounds sterling worth of English goods, all to the value of eight hundred pounds in our money, from Governor Yale, of London, which greatly revived our hearts and disheartened our opposers.—[We were] favored and honored with the presence of his honor, Governor Saltonstall, and his lady, and the Hon. Col. Taylor, of Boston, and the Lieutenant Governor, and the whole Superior Court, at our Commencement, September 10th, 1718, where the Trustees were present,—those gentlemen being present,—in the hall of our new College, first most solemnly named our College by the name of Yale College, to perpetuate the memory of the Hon. Gov. Elihu Yale, Esq., of London, who had granted so liberal and bountiful a donation for the perfecting and adorning of it.

* The excited feelings of the people of Saybrook were shown in violently resisting the attempts to convey the library to New Haven—a resistance carried so far that the door of the house where it was kept had to be broken in, and the civil force of the county to be called out for the protection of the books, while the wagons for transporting the books were invaded by night, many of the books carried away, and some of the bridges torn down upon the road to New Haven. About two hundred and sixty volumes were wanting when the rest, above a thousand in number, were put up in the library of the new collegiate building.

Upon which the honorable Col. Taylor represented Governor Yale in a speech expressing his great satisfaction; which ended, we passed to the Church, and there the Commencement was carried on. In which affair, in the first place, after prayer, an oration was had by the Saluting orator, James Pierpont, and then the disquisitions, as usual; which concluded, the Rev. Mr. Davenport [one of the Trustees, and minister of Stamford] offered an excellent oration in Latin, expressing their thanks to Almighty God, and Mr. Yale under him, for so public a favor and so great regard to our languishing school. After which were graduated ten young men; whereupon the Hon. Governor Saltonstall, in a Latin speech, congratulated the Trustees in their success, and in the comfortable appearance of things with relation to their school. All which ended, the gentlemen returned to the College Hall, where they were entertained with a splendid dinner, and the ladies, at the same time, were also entertained in the Library: after which they sung the first four verses in the 65th Psalm, and so the day ended.*

President Woolsey adds: "The ladies were put upon an intellectual diet, while the gentlemen had access to the good things which the hall afforded."

" This building they were enabled to erect by a considerable number of donations, which they had received for this purpose, both within and without the colony. Their principal benefactor, both during this period and all which have succeeded, was the Legislature.

" Among the individuals who distinguished themselves by their beneficence to this infant institution was the Hon. Elihu Yale, Esq., of London. This gentleman was descended of an ancient and respectable family in Wales. His father, Thomas Yale, Esq., came from England with the first colonists of New Haven. In this town his son, Elihu, was born, April 5th, 1648. He went to England at ten years of age, and to Hindoostan at thirty. In that country he resided about twenty years, was made Governor of Madras, and married the widow of Governor Himmers, his predecessor. Having acquired a large fortune, he returned to London, was chosen Governor of the East India Company, and died at Rexton, July 8th, 1721.

This gentleman sent, in several donations, to the Collegiate School, £500 sterling, between 1714 and 1718; and a little before his death, ordered goods to be sent out to the value of £500 more, but they were never received.

* MS. of Dr. Johnson, afterwards President Columbia College.

" In gratitude to this benefactor, the Trustees, by a solemn act, named their Seminary Yale College ; a name which, it is believed, will convey the memory of his beneficence to distant generations."

The first College, which was erected at this time, was built of wood, one hundred and seventy feet long, twenty-two feet wide, and three stories high ; contained near fifty studies, besides the Hall, Library, and Kitchen, and cost about £1000 sterling.

This building stood facing College-street, near Chapel, in front of the present South College. The Kitchen was an appendage to it in the rear, at the south end, and communicated with the Dining Hall, which extended across the College building. This hall was also used for prayers and public meetings. The Library room was immediately over the Hall.

There were three doors or entrances in front. There have been several engravings of the building, but none of them correct. This College was taken down in 1782.

" Before it was erected, the students were scattered in various places—as Milford, Killingworth, Guilford, Saybrook, Wethersfield, &c. Soon afterwards they all removed to New Haven. From this time the institution began to flourish. The number of the students was about forty, and the course of education was pursued with spirit. The benefactions, also, which it received were increased in number and value.

" In the list of its principal benefactors was the Rev. Dr. Berkley, Dean of Derry, in Ireland, and afterwards Bishop of Cloyne. This highly respectable man came to America in the year 1732, for the purpose of establishing a College in the Island of Bermuda. The project failed, however, for want of assistance from England which was promised him. While he was in America, he became acquainted with the Rev. Mr. Williams, and with the design and circumstances of the Seminary. With all these he was so well pleased that he made a present to it of a farm, which he had purchased at Rhode Island, and after his return to Europe sent to the Library "the finest collection of books that ever came together at one time into America."—*Pres. Clap.*

"Jeremiah Dummer, Esq., of Boston, and the Hon. James Fitch, Esq., of Norwich, deserve to be mentioned as distinguished benefactors of the Institution. Sir Isaac Newton, Sir Richard Steele, Doctors Burnet, Woodward, Halley, Bently, Kennet, Calamy, Edwards, the Rev. Mr. Henry, and Mr. Whiston, presented their own works to the Library. Many other respectable men afterwards made similar presents.

"In 1745, a new charter, drawn by the Hon. Thomas Fitch, Esq., of Norwalk, afterwards Governor, was given to the Trustees; in which they were named *The President and Fellows of Yale College*. This is the present charter of the Institution."—*Dwight*.

In 1745, the State granted a Lottery, in order to raise funds for the purpose of building another College. This College was commenced in 1750, and occupied in 1756. It was built of brick, three stories high, and 100 feet long by 40 wide, containing 32 rooms, with a cellar under the whole. A fourth story was added in 1798. It was called CONNECTICUT HALL. This building, the oldest upon the College grounds, is still standing, having survived *one hundred years*, and is now called the South Middle College.

The OLD CHAPEL was begun in 1761, and finished in 1763. The slips in the audience room faced the middle aisle. Over this was the philosophical chamber, a large room where lectures were given. It originally had a spire 125 feet in height. This building has been altered, and is now called the ATHENÆUM.

In 1782 a brick DINING HALL was built in the rear of the other buildings, one story in height. It was subsequently enlarged, and was occupied as a dining hall until 1819. It is now used as a LABORATORY, where Chemical lectures are given.

In 1793, UNION HALL, now called South College, was commenced, and finished July, 1794. It contains the usual number of rooms, (32,) and each room has two lodging rooms adjoining.

In 1803-4 the LYCEUM was built. The building contains recitation rooms and rooms for professors. The Li-

brary at one time was kept in this building. The first Chemical lectures were given in the rear basement.

BERKELEY HALL, the present North Middle College, dates from the same year.

In 1819 a new **DINING HALL** was built—two stories, with a basement for a kitchen. The Commons were abandoned in 1843. For several years previous to this, students were permitted to board out under certain restrictions. Since that time they have boarded in families. The building is now occupied for lecture-rooms on the principal floor, and above for the large Mineralogical Cabinet.

THE MINERALOGICAL AND GEOLOGICAL CABINET, now embraces over 30,000 specimens. The amount of funds hitherto expended upon it, mostly through the liberality of the friends of the College, is over \$25,000. In 1853 it was refitted and re-arranged at an expense of \$1500, and considerable additions of specimens have also been made. It is especially rich in minerals, and is also liberally furnished with specimens illustrating the several geological formations. There is an extensive collection of Meteorites, including the largest mass of meteoric iron in any public collection in the world.

In 1822 the present **NORTH COLLEGE** was built.

In 1824 the present **CHAPEL** was erected. It has rooms over the audience room. The library was kept in the attic until 1843.

TRUMBULL GALLERY—This building was erected in 1831, and is divided into two apartments.

The North Gallery contains the collection of original pictures by Col. Trumbull, which was arranged here in 1832, under the eye of the artist. At his death, in 1843, the pictures became the property of the College, upon the condition that the proceeds of the exhibition should be for ever applied in aid of the education of indigent students in Yale College.

The eight Historical Pictures of scenes in the American Revolution—the originals; from which were painted by the artist, those now in the rotunda of the National Capitol—with portraits of many of the actors on both sides, form an unique feature of this gallery, and give it a high value.

The South Gallery contains about sixty pictures, including portraits of many whose names are intimately connected with the early history of the College and of the Colony, likewise, Statuary, Medals, &c. On the ground floor is the Treasurer's office, and a Theological lecture room.*

DIVINITY COLLEGE, occupied principally by Theological students, stands near Elm-street, on a line with the other buildings, and was erected in 1835.

In 1842 the **LIBRARY BUILDING** was commenced, and occupied the next year. The exterior is not yet completed. It is built of Portland free-stone, 151 feet in length. It contains the College Library, consisting of between 30 and 40,000 volumes, likewise the Libraries of the Linonian and Brothers' Societies, containing from 25 to 30,000 volumes. The building cost \$35,000.

The **GRADUATES' HALL** was built in 1852, of Portland free-stone, and is 100 feet long by 52 wide. The cost of the building was \$27,000. The first floor is one large room for meetings of the graduates, and for other purposes. The Linonian and Brothers Societies occupy each splendid rooms on the second story, which are gorgeously furnished. This building is on a line with the Library Building, near the north-west corner of the College grounds, and is a noble structure.

ANALYTICAL LABORATORY.--This building was built early in the present century, for a dwelling-house for President Dwight, and was occupied by him until his death, in 1817. After this, President Day occupied it until he resigned his presidency, in 1846.

A specimen of the bill of fare more than one hundred years since, we quote from President Woolsey.

"The following rations of commons voted by the Trustees in 1742 will show the state of College fare at that time. 'Ordered, that the steward shall provide the commons for the scholars as follows, viz.: for breakfast, one loaf of bread for four, which shall

* The remains of Col. Trumbull and his wife are deposited in a vault beneath this building.

weigh one pound. For dinner for four, one loaf of bread as aforesaid, two and a half pounds of beef, veal, or mutton, or one and three-quarter pounds salt pork about twice a week in the summer time, one quart of beer, two pennyworth of sauce, [vegetables.] For supper for four, two quarts of milk and one loaf of bread, when milk can conveniently be had, and when it cannot then apple-pie, which shall be made of one and three-fourth pounds dough, one quarter pound hog's fat, two ounces sugar, and half a peck apples."

In referring to olden times, the following customs or rules would be considered rather *stringent* at the present time. It was printed, says President Woolsey, as early as 1764, and was entitled "Freshman Laws."

"It being the duty of the Seniors to teach Freshmen the laws, usages, and customs of the College, to this end they are empowered to order the whole Freshman class, or any particular member of it, to appear, in order to be instructed or reproved, at such time and place as they shall appoint; when and where every Freshman shall attend, answer all proper questions, and behave decently. The Seniors, however, are not to detain a Freshman more than five minutes after study-bell, without special order from the President, Professor, or Tutor.

"The Freshmen, as well as all other undergraduates, are to be uncovered, and are forbidden to wear their hats (unless in stormy weather) in the front door-yard of the President's or Professor's house, or within ten rods of the person of the President, eight rods of the Professor, and five rods of a Tutor.

"The Freshmen are forbidden to wear their hats in College-yard, (except in stormy weather, or when they are obliged to carry something in their hands,) until May vacation; nor shall they afterwards wear them in College or Chapel.

"No Freshman shall wear a gown, or walk with a cane, or appear out of his room without being completely dressed, and with his hat; and whenever a Freshman either speaks to a superior, or is spoken to by one, he shall keep his hat off until he is bidden to put it on. A Freshman shall not play with any members of an upper class, without being asked; nor is he permitted to use any acts of familiarity with them, even in study-time.

"In case of personal insult, a Junior may call up a Freshman and reprehend him. A Sophomore in like case must obtain leave from a Senior, and then he may discipline a Freshman, not detaining him more than five minutes, after which the Freshman may retire, even without being dismissed, but must retire in a respectful manner.

"Freshmen are obliged to perform all reasonable errands for any superior, always returning an account of the same to the person who sent them. When called, they shall attend, and give a

respectful answer; and when attending on their superior, they are not to depart until regularly dismissed. They are responsible for all damage done to any thing put into their hands by way of errand. They are not obliged to go for the undergraduates in study-time, without permission obtained from the authority; nor are they obliged to go for a graduate out of the yard in study-time. A Senior may take a Freshman from a Sophomore, a Bachelor from a Junior, and a Master from a Senior. None may order a Freshman in one play-time to do an errand in another.

"When a Freshman is near a gate or door belonging to College or College yard, he shall look around and observe whether any of his superiors are coming to the same; and if any are coming within three rods, he shall not enter without a signal to proceed. In passing up or down stairs, or through an entry or any other narrow passage, if a Freshman meets a superior, he shall stop and give way, leaving the most convenient side—if on the stairs, the bannister side. Freshmen shall not run in College yard, or up or down stairs, or call to any one through a College window. When going into the chamber of a superior, they shall knock at the door, and shall leave it as they find it, whether open or shut. Upon entering the chamber of a superior, they shall not speak until spoken to; they shall reply modestly to all questions, and perform their messages decently and respectfully. They shall not tarry in a superior's room after they are dismissed, unless asked to sit. They shall always rise whenever a superior enters or leaves the room where they are, and not sit in his presence until permitted.

"These rules are to be observed not only about College, but everywhere else within the limits of the City of New Haven."

The following extract from President Woolsey relates to the office of the Butler and the BUTTERY formerly connected with the College:

"The classes, since 1817, when the office of butler was abolished, are probably but little aware of the meaning of that singular appendage to the College, which had been in existence a hundred years. To older graduates the lower front corner room of the old Middle College in the south entry must even now suggest many amusing recollections. The butler was a graduate of recent standing, and, being invested with rather delicate functions, was required to be one in whom confidence might be reposed. The chief prerogative of the butler was to have the monopoly of certain eatables, drinkables, and other articles desired by students. The Latin laws of 1748 give him leave to sell in the buttery cider, metheglin, and strong beer to the amount of not more than twelve barrels annually—which amount, as the College grew, was increased to twenty—together with loaf sugar ('*saccharum rigidum*,') pipes, tobacco, and such necessities of scholars as were not furnished in the commons hall. Some of these

necessaries were books and stationery, but certain fresh fruits also figured largely in the butler's supply. No student might buy cider or beer elsewhere. The butler, too, had the care of the bell, and was bound to wait upon the President or a Tutor and notify him of the time for prayers. He kept the book of fines, which was no small task. He distributed the bread and beer provided by the steward in the Hall into equal portions, and had the lost commons, for which privilege he paid a small annual sum. He was bound in consideration of the profits of his monopoly to provide candles at College prayers, and for a time to pay also fifty shillings into the treasury. The more menial part of these duties he performed by his waiter."

The Faculty, to whom is intrusted the government and instruction of the students in the Academical department, consists of a President, 17 Professors, and 8 Tutors, besides instructors in various departments. The general management of the College is under the direction of the CORPORATION, consisting of the President, Governor, and Lieutenant-Governor of the State, ten clergymen, and six of the eldest members of the State Senate. The whole course of instruction occupies four years. In each year there are three terms or sessions. *Commencement* is held on the last Thursday in July in each year. There are several other departments connected with the College.

The *Theological Department* has several Professors, and the students occupy rooms in Divinity College free of expense. The course of instruction occupies three years. Students at the end of *two* years, after an examination, if duly qualified, are licensed to preach.

The *Law Department* has two Professors. Lectures are given in the Law Building, on the corner of Church and Court-street.

Medical Department.—A charter for a medical institution was obtained in 1813. Lectures commenced in 1814. There are now six Professors. The Lectures continue four months. A Medical and Surgical Clinique is held every Monday at the Hospital, where a variety of medical and surgical cases are presented.

The Medical College contains an extensive Anatomical Museum, a Cabinet of Materia Medica and Specimens in Natural History. The building is on the corner of Grove-street and Smith Avenue, fronting College-street.

There is also the *Department of Philosophy and the Arts, including Civil Engineering.*

Yale College has graduated more students than any other in the country, with the exception of Harvard. Its influence is felt throughout the length and breadth of our land, and, in fact, throughout the world.

When the first College building was erected, very little of the land on this square was owned by the Trustees. North of the College, fronting on College-street, were several dwelling-houses, the County-House, Jail, &c.

Until comparatively a recent period, fronting on Chapel-street, about six rods west of the South College, was a small building occupied as a dwelling-house and store. Next west was a dwelling-house, now removed into High-street. West of this was an old dwelling, being one of the *first settlers*, standing back from the street, and other buildings still standing at the west.

On the north-west corner of the College square was another old dwelling, being one of the oldest in the City, with a steep roof, the end standing towards the street. The house in front of Divinity College was occupied for about twenty years by Rev. Claudius Herrick, as a school for young ladies. It was a school of an high order, and was resorted to by scholars from all parts of the State, and by many from other States. The entire square on which the College buildings are erected is now owned by the Corporation.

The number of students on the College catalogue (1855-6) are as follows :

Professional Students.

Theological Students,	25	|	Law Students,	26
Medical "	32	|	Students in Phil. and Arts,	63

Undergraduates.

Seniors,	97	|	Sophomores,	111
Juniors,	111	|	Freshmen,	154
Total,				619.

HOUSES OF PUBLIC WORSHIP IN NEW HAVEN.

The *first meeting-house* was commenced in 1639, and built of wood, fifty feet square. It was situated near the center of the lower green, and surmounted with a turret, in which a sentinel was placed on the Sabbath, to give the alarm in case of any sudden incursions of hostile Indians. A military guard was likewise stationed in the house. The town owned six pieces of artillery; three of them were placed near the meeting-house, and three at the "water side," near the landing. The congregation were called together by the beat of the drum. The house was not thoroughly built, and was occupied but about thirty years.*

The second house of worship was built near the same location in 1668, but not completed until some time after. This house had a pyramidal roof, upon the top of which was suspended a bell.† The person who rung the bell standing in the broad aisle beneath. As the town increased, the house was subsequently enlarged.

The students in the College worshipped on the Sabbath with this Society until the old College Chapel was built, in 1763.

"In 1719, by request of the Trustees, the students of the collegiate school (Yale College) were permitted to sit in the seats of the front gallery, exclusive of the front seat, on payment of one shilling a head on entering the seats, and two shillings per annum thereafter. In 1721, five of the scholars were permitted to sit in the front seat. In 1722, a part of the gallery was set apart for twenty years to the use of the students, the Trustees of the College paying therefor £30, and keeping the win-

* For a very interesting history of the rise and progress of this Church, and many other things appertaining to the history of New Haven, see Thirteen Discourses on the Completion of the Two Hundred Years from the Beginning of the First Church in New Haven, with an Appendix, by Rev. Dr. Bacon, Pastor of the First Church in New Haven: pp. 400. Published by Durrie & Peck, New Haven, 1839.

† This bell was purchased from a trading vessel in the harbor.

dows and seats above them in repair. In 1726-7, the society had so much increased as to make it necessary to build another range of galleries above the then galleries.

"In 1728 it was voted that the constables and grand-jurors do their utmost to prevent disorder in going up and down stairs."

In those days the congregation had seats assigned them in the Church; the males sitting on one side, and the females on the other, according to their ages and rank in society.

It was customary at an early period for the congregation to rise when the minister read from the Bible, or the text, "as a token of reverence for the Word of God." It will be remembered that a similar custom prevailed in our churches up to about the year 1815, viz.: when two clergymen were in the desk, the one that did not officiate arose when the other announced the text.

Up to about 1813-14 the deacons sat directly in front of the pulpit behind the communion table.

The *third* edifice, then called the NEW BRICK MEETING-HOUSE, was completed in 1757. It stood mostly in front of the Center Church, fronting on Temple-street. The tower or steeple projected from the north end. The front steps encroached upon the street. There were three entrances, one in front, one through the tower, and one at the south end. The pulpit was on the west side of the house. The stairs to the gallery were in the body of the house, in the front corners, and not inclosed. Square pews in the body of the house. This house was taken down in 1812, to be replaced by the present commodious edifice.

The CENTER CHURCH—This house was built in 1813-14, at an expense of \$34,000. The height of the spire is 196 feet. It was dedicated Dec. 27, 1814. Most of the building stands upon a part of the old burying-ground. The names of those whose monuments are beneath the Church are inscribed on marble tablets on the wall in the vestibule. The interior of the house was altered in 1842-3. The pulpit and galleries were lowered, and the walls painted in fresco. An organ was introduced in 1855.*

* The three Churches on the public square were built during the

WHITE HAVEN CHURCH.—This society commenced their worship in the dwelling house of Timothy Jones, on the north-west corner of State and Court-streets. The first house of worship built for this Society was situated on the south-east corner of Elm and Church-streets, in the year 1744. In 1764 the house was enlarged by adding to it sixteen feet on the westerly side, together with a tower or steeple sixteen feet square, which encroached upon the side-walk several feet. It was called the Blue Meeting-House.* The seats in the body of the house were square pews. The railings upon the backs and sides of these pews were elevated about six inches, and supported with small turned pillars, about three inches from each other. This manner of finishing was considered ornamental. There were two central aisles, crossing each other at right angles. The pulpit was in the east end. There were seats made in the tower, back of the front gallery, for colored people. This house was taken down in 1815-16.†

THE FAIR HAVEN CHURCH.—The Fair Haven house of worship was situated near the present site of the North Church, and was built in 1772; the tower or steeple fronting south. The entrance was through and on each side of the tower. The pulpit was at the north end. There were slips in the center of the house, and pews adjoining the walls.

In the year 1796 this Society, which separated from White Haven Society, united with it again, and became the *United Society*. After the union the society occupied both houses alternately, one month each. In 1813, this arrangement becoming inconvenient, and both houses re-

last war with Great Britain. Commodore Hardy at that time commanded the squadron that blockaded the harbors on the Sound. Most of the timber for building these Churches was brought from Connecticut River, permission having been obtained of him for that purpose, he remarking that "*he made no war with religion.*"

* The *Blue* here spoken of was *Slate* or *Lead* color—a mixture of white lead and lampblack.

† For quite a number of years the bell in this Church was rung at 6 o'clock A. M., in summer, and 7 in winter, the bell of the Episcopal Church at 12, M., and the bell of the Center Church at 9 o'clock in the evening.

quiring repairs, it was wisely concluded to pull them both down, and build a new one, which resulted in the erection of the present.

NORTH CHURCH.—This house was built of brick during the years 1814-15, and was dedicated Dec. 20, 1815. It has a lecture-room in the rear of the gallery in the tower. The cost of the house, including the chandelier, (exclusive of the organ,) was \$32,724.58.

In 1850 a recess was added to the rear of the building; the exterior walls painted; the galleries lowered; a new pulpit of rosewood, of great beauty, exchanged for the old one of mahogany, and the interior of the house entirely remodeled, with the introduction of gas, at an expense of \$10,000. The audience room is surpassed by few, if any, in our country.*

THIRD CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY.—The Church in this society was organized Septemper 6th, 1826, by 29 members from the United and First Societies. They commenced worship in the Orange Street Lecture Room until the present Chapel-street edifice was built, in 1828-9. This house was owned by stockholders, a majority of whom, in process of time, did not belong to the society.

After a few years, part of the Church and congregation vacated this house and worshipped in a separate building until they built their house of worship in Court-street, which was occupied Dec. 7, 1841; still retaining the name of the *Third Congregational Society*. The cost of this house, including the land, was about \$15,000.†

In 1855-6 the society built their new edifice in Church-street, a few rods north of Chapel-street, on the site of the former mansion of the late Judge Chauncey. It is built of Portland stone, in the Norman style, with a steeple 206½ feet in height. The house, besides the audience room, contains a lecture room in the rear, under the same

* For a particular history of the White Haven and Fair Haven Churches, and of the United Society, see History of the North Church in New Haven, in three sermons, by Rev. Samuel W. S. Dutton, Pastor of the Church. New Haven, A. H. Maltby, 1842: pp. 138.

† This house has been sold for a Jewish Synagogue.

roof, and a Sunday-School room. Cost of the house, \$33,000; lot, \$16,000; total, \$49,000.

CHAPEL STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—The Chapel Street Congregational Church was organized November 4, 1838. The house of worship, as before mentioned, was built in 1828-9, on the corner of Chapel and Union-streets. About the year 1847, seventeen feet was added to the rear of the building, and the interior of the house improved and furnished with a marble pulpit.

In 1855 the vestibule was enlarged toward the street, in order that a Lecture room might be made above, in the rear of the front gallery. The two steeples formerly upon the Church were taken down, and one erected instead. In the basement, on Union-street, are several stores.

COLLEGE STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—This Church was formed August 31st, 1831, as a free Church. They commenced public worship in the Orange Street Lecture Room on the first Sabbath in September. In June, 1833, they removed to the hall in the Exchange Building, until their house of worship was erected in Church-street, which they occupied September 11th, 1836.

Their present house of worship is situated on the west side of College-street, between Chapel and Crown-streets. It was built in 1849, at a cost of \$20,000.

It has a Lecture Room in the rear of the audience room, under the same roof, and a room above for a Ladies' Sewing Society belonging to the congregation. It is built of brick, with a steeple 188 feet in height. The free Church system was given up some years since.

TEMPLE STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—(*Colored.*)—This Church was organized August 25, 1829. For a while they worshipped in the old Methodist Church. The present house of worship is built of brick, and was commenced in 1854, and completed in June, 1845. It is situated on the east side of Temple-street, between Crown and George.

HOWE STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—This Church is situated on the corner of Howe and Martin streets. It was built of wood, in the year 1840. It has

a Lecture Room in the basement, and also a steeple and bell. A Church organ is now being introduced, (1856.) This Church was first organized, by the name of the "Park Street Church," consisting of forty-nine members from the other Churches in the City. They commenced public worship in a room fitted up for that purpose, on the westerly side of Park-street. After their present Church was finished the name of the Society was altered.

SOUTH CONGRGATIONAL CHURCH.—This house was built of sand-stone, in 1851, on the corner of Columbus and Liberty streets. It has a tower fronting on Columbus-street, which sustains a fine-toned bell. A Chapel is built in the rear of like material, separate from the Church, containing a Lecture Room below, and above two rooms, one for the Study of the Pastor, and another large room occupied by a Ladies' Benevolent Association belonging to the Society.

This house and Chapel was built, and public worship sustained to the present time (1856) principally by the munificence of Gerard Hallock, Esq.

WOOSTER PLACE CHURCH.—This house was erected in 1854-5, and is situated on the east side of Wooster Square, a little south of Green-street, and was dedicated August 9, 1855. It is built of brick, and stuccoed. The Church was organized January, 1856.

The building cost, exclusive of the land, \$28,000. The steeple is 237 feet in height, being the highest in the State.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first Episcopal Church was built of wood, on the east side of Church-street, about eight rods south of Chapel, in the year 1754-5. An addition to the building was subsequently made. It had a steeple, with a crown upon the top of it. The building was taken down soon after Trinity Church was completed.

TRINITY CHURCH.—This edifice was built in 1814-15, at an expense of about \$28,000. It is built of stone from

West Rock, in the Gothic style of architecture, with a lofty tower, and is one of the largest in the City. It stands on the south side of the Green, fronting Temple-street.

CHRIST CHURCH, on the Corner of Park and Maple-streets, is a Chapel of Trinity, and was consecrated Jan. 8th, 1854. It is built of wood.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.—St. Paul's Chapel was built of East Haven sand-stone, in 1828-9, at an expense of about \$17,000, including the land. It formed a part of Trinity Parish until 1845, when the Parish was divided, and the Chapel constituted into a separate and independent Society, by the name of *St. Paul's Church*; several thousand dollars were immediately expended in remodeling the interior, and greatly improving the edifice. Its organ is considered the best in the City.

THE MISSION CHAPEL, on the corner of State and Eld-streets, is sustained by the congregation of St. Paul's, and dedicated in Oct., 1852. It is built of wood.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—This Parish was organized February 24th, 1848. Its services were commenced in the Orange Street Lecture Room, on Easter Sunday, April 23d, where they were continued for more than a year. To accommodate the increased congregation, a lot was purchased, and a temporary Chapel of brick erected, which was first opened for divine service August 12th, 1849. The Chapel and land cost about \$8,000. In March, 1854, this Chapel was taken down, and the foundation of the present beautiful Church begun. The Church was completed and consecrated April 19th, 1855. Its cost, exclusive of the land, organ, and furniture, was about \$27,000.

ST. LUKE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—(*Colored.*)—This Church is built of wood, and is situated on the east side of Park street, between Crown and George.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in the year 1795. The Society commenced their worship

in Gregson-street, in an old building which had been used by the Sandemanians in the year 1797. About the year 1807, a lot was purchased on the east side of Temple-street, between Crown and George-streets—the present site of the brick African Church, and a house built of wood, 40 by 30 feet.

In July, 1820, the Society obtained permission of the City to build a new Church on the north-west corner of the Upper Green, in a line with the North Church, and 20 feet from College-street, provided it should be built of solid materials.

Rev. William Thatcher was instrumental in collecting funds sufficient to accomplish the object. In 1821, May 15th, the corner stone was laid, and the building progressed with remarkable rapidity, so that the roof was nearly completed, and the house inclosed, by the 3d of September. On that night the memorable *September Gale* demolished the building. Other buildings were blown down in this and other towns, and an immense amount of damage was done on the sea-board.

The house was immediately rebuilt and dedicated May 23, 1822. The size of the house was 80 by 68 feet. This house was occupied by the society until the year 1848, when some improvements were contemplated on the building. At this time the City proposed to give the Society *five thousand dollars* provided they would remove the building from the public square and build upon a different location. The offer was readily accepted, and the lot on the north-east corner of Elm and College-streets was secured for the purpose.

The present FIRST METHODIST CHURCH was built in 1849. In addition to what the City gave them, individuals not belonging to the Society subscribed about three thousand dollars, and Yale College gave \$500. It faces Elm-street, and has a tower or steeple, with one of the largest and best toned bells in the City.

The interior of the house is finished in modern style, with a marble pulpit. It has a Lecture and other rooms in the basement. The cost of the house, including the lot, was about \$30,000.

ST. JOHN STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, on

St. John-street, was built in 1845. It has a steeple and bell. It faces Hughes-street.

GEORGE STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH is situated on the south side of George-street, between Church and Orange-streets. It was built in 1853, and is a neat structure without a tower.

WESLEYAN M. E. ZION CHURCH, (*Colored,*) is on the corner of Broad and Morocco-streets, and is built of brick.

AFRICAN M. E. BETHEL CHURCH, worship in a small building on Whalley Avenue. They have commenced building a new Church on the east side of Sperry-street.

GERMAN M. E. MISSION CHURCH, occupy a room in Tyler's Building, 78 Chapel-street.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—This Church was constituted in 1816, and first met in Amos Doolittle's Lodge Room, after that in Academy-street Academy, and then in the State House, until the present house was built, in 1824. It stands on the south side of Chapel-street, between Union and Olive-streets. Built of stone and stuccoed. The building was enlarged in 1835. In 1850 the interior of the Church was altered, and the pulpit, which was in front, removed to the rear of the Church, and built of marble, and the walls painted in fresco. There is a Chapel in the rear connected with the Church.

ACADEMY STREET CHURCH was constituted in 1842. Their house of worship is situated on the corner of Green and Academy-streets. It is built of wood, and was erected in 1845.

The first Catholic Church was built in 1834, on the corner of York-street and Davenport Avenue, and was consumed by fire in 1848, and not rebuilt.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH is on the west side of Church-street, between Crown and George-streets. It was built for a Free Church, and was occupied by the College-street congregation until they occupied their new

house. The first floor is occupied by schools for both sexes.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.—This is built of East Haven sand-stone, and is a large building. It is situated on the corner of Grand and Wallace-streets, and was built in 1852-3.

CONGREGATION MISHKAN ISRAEL.—This Society worship at present in a building over 75 State-street, but expect to occupy their Church in Court-street in a few weeks.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.—Their Church was built of brick, in 1850. It is situated on the corner of State and Court-street. The first floor is occupied with stores and offices.

In addition to the Churches in the City there are three in Westville.

The **CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH** was built in 1835, and is of wood.

The **EPISCOPAL**, (St. JAMES'), is of brick, and was built in 1837.

The **METHODIST** is of wood, and was built in 1852. It stands near the site of their old Church.

There are three Societies in Fair Haven within the limits of the town. A *Brick Church* was built by the Congregationalists in 1829-30. As the Society increased, a new edifice was built of like materials in 1853-4, and the old Church vacated. The new Church has a lofty spire, and is finished in modern style.

Another Society of the same denomination worship in a large room furnished for that purpose.

The **METHODIST CHURCH** is of wood, and was built in 1835.

SABBATH DAY HOUSES, &c.

Stoves and furnaces were not introduced into our houses of worship until about the year 1820, and then not without *strong opposition*. It was customary for the gentlemen to carry *foot-stoves* for the ladies, in order to keep their feet from freezing. Formerly many families attended public worship who lived out of the town. At that time "*Sabbada Houses*" (as they were called) were built for their accommodation.

These houses were of one story, containing two rooms about 12 feet square, with a chimney between them, and a large fire-place in each. They were usually built by two or more families. Dry wood was kept in the house ready for use. Early preparation was made on Sabbath morning to be in season at the Church ; those living out of town were generally *first* at the sanctuary. After depositing in their saddle-bags some bread and cheese, with a few dough-nuts and apples, also a wooden bottle of cider, they started for the "*Sabbada House*," and built a roaring fire. After warming themselves, they were ready to assemble in the Church at the hour of worship, and shiver with the cold during the services. During the intermission they resorted again to their warm room, and partook of the cold collation already provided, and each in turn drank from the bottle. At the close of divine worship, after gathering up the fragments and extinguishing the fire, they returned to their homes.

We recollect seeing two of these houses in Church-street, nearly opposite the residence of Gov. Baldwin—these belonging to families living in Hamden.

PUBLIC CEMETERIES.

The *old burying-ground* occupied the central part of the Upper Green. The State House and Center Church cover a portion of the ground. It was used as a burial place from the first settlement of the town (1638) up to the year 1796. The inclosure was octagonal, and was surrounded with a board fence painted red, which became by age faded and dingy.

The inclosure being small, it was found necessary to secure a new location, in the words of the record, "*larger, better arranged for the accommodation of families, and, by its retired situation, better calculated to impress the mind with a solemnity becoming the repository of the dead.*"

The place selected was the NEW BURIAL GROUND, which is situated near the north-west part of the original nine squares, and is bounded southerly by Grove-street, westerly by Ashmun-street, northerly and north-easterly by Lock-street and the Canal Railroad, and east on Smith Avenue. It was laid out in 1796, and originally contained six acres, which was soon increased to ten.

An act of incorporation was granted in October, 1797. It is supposed to be the first Cemetery that was laid out *into family lots* in the United States.

In 1814, the ground was enlarged by the addition of about eight acres, so that the inclosure now contains $17\frac{2}{3}$ acres.

There are avenues running through it parallel with the east side of the inclosure, and others crossing them at right angles.

The family lots were originally bounded 18 feet on the avenues and 32 feet deep.

In 1821 the monuments in the old cemetery were removed to this, (with the exception of those under the Center Church,) and the ground leveled.

In the year 1848-9 the wooden fence was removed, and a substantial one of hewn stone, eight feet in height, was erected on all sides except the front. In front is a durable iron fence. At the entrance is an Egyptian gate-way, of Portland free-stone, with appropriate symbolical representations sculptured upon it, with this inscription :

“THE DEAD SHALL BE RAISED.”

The interior of the inclosure is plentifully supplied with evergreen and other trees of various kinds. Within the fence and adjoining the wall, is a border thickly set with evergreens and shrubbery.*

* The superintendence of the improvements in and about the Burial Ground was entrusted to a Committee, of which Hon. Aaron N. Skinner was chairman. The origin of the movement was mainly due to Mr. S., and he gave his personal attention to the work from first to last, without charge. To his zeal, liberality, and good taste in the execution of this undertaking, the public are under lasting obligations. He also gratuitously superintended the erection of the fence around the Public Square.

The whole expense in improving the ground and fencing was as follows :

Stone wall, . . .	\$11,000	The City paid . . .	\$7,000
Iron Fence, . . .	3,500	Raised by Subscription,	9,500
Gateway, . . .	5,600	Avails of Ladies' Fair,	854
Planting Trees, &c.,	2,400	Lots sold, . . .	5,146
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$22,500		\$22,500

This inclosure contains the remains of many illustrious and distinguished men, both in Church and State, who were ornaments to society and benefactors of the human race, and whose names will go down to posterity as long as the English language is spoken.

EVERGREEN CEMETERY.—Owing to the difficulty of procuring lots in the one last described, the *Evergreen Cemetery* was laid out in 1849, and contains $13\frac{1}{4}$ acres, and is bounded easterly on West-street, about 760 feet ; fronting Sylvan Avenue, and extending back to the West Meadows. It is laid out into *family lots*, and the ground ornamented with trees and shrubbery.

There is a *Cemetery* at Westville, within the limits of the City, on the north side of Whalley Avenue, just before descending the hill to the village.

The Jews have one adjoining it on the westerly side.

There is a *Cemetery* at Fair Haven within the limits of the town.

The first *Catholic Cemetery* is near the corner of York-street and Davenport Avenue. It is a small inclosure, and is now not used for interments.

The one now occupied is on the south side of Columbus-street, near the West Meadows, and was consecrated in 1851.

FUNERALS.

The method of conducting funerals was formerly very different from what is now practised. It was customary,

up to the year 1826, for wine or spirits to be furnished to the bearers, in a room appropriated for their use. The remains of a deceased person were borne to the grave on a bier, carried upon the shoulders of the bearers.

A Committee was appointed in April, 1794, to procure a Hearse; but it was not obtained until a few years after.

It was formerly customary for mourners and friends (when the weather was pleasant) to walk to the place of sepulture; as it was considered *more solemn and appropriate than riding; occupying less time, and saving much unnecessary and often burdensome expense.*

Tolling the bell at funerals was practised until about the year 1830.

STATE HOUSE.

The first *State House* was built upon the Upper Green, north of the old cemetery, near College-street, in 1717. After the union of the Colonies of New Haven and Connecticut, in 1665, the Legislature first met in this City in May, 1701.* "It was provided that hereafter the October session of the General Assembly, (previously called General Court,) and of the Judicial Court of Assistants, should be holden at New Haven."—*Col. Rec.*, 111—361.

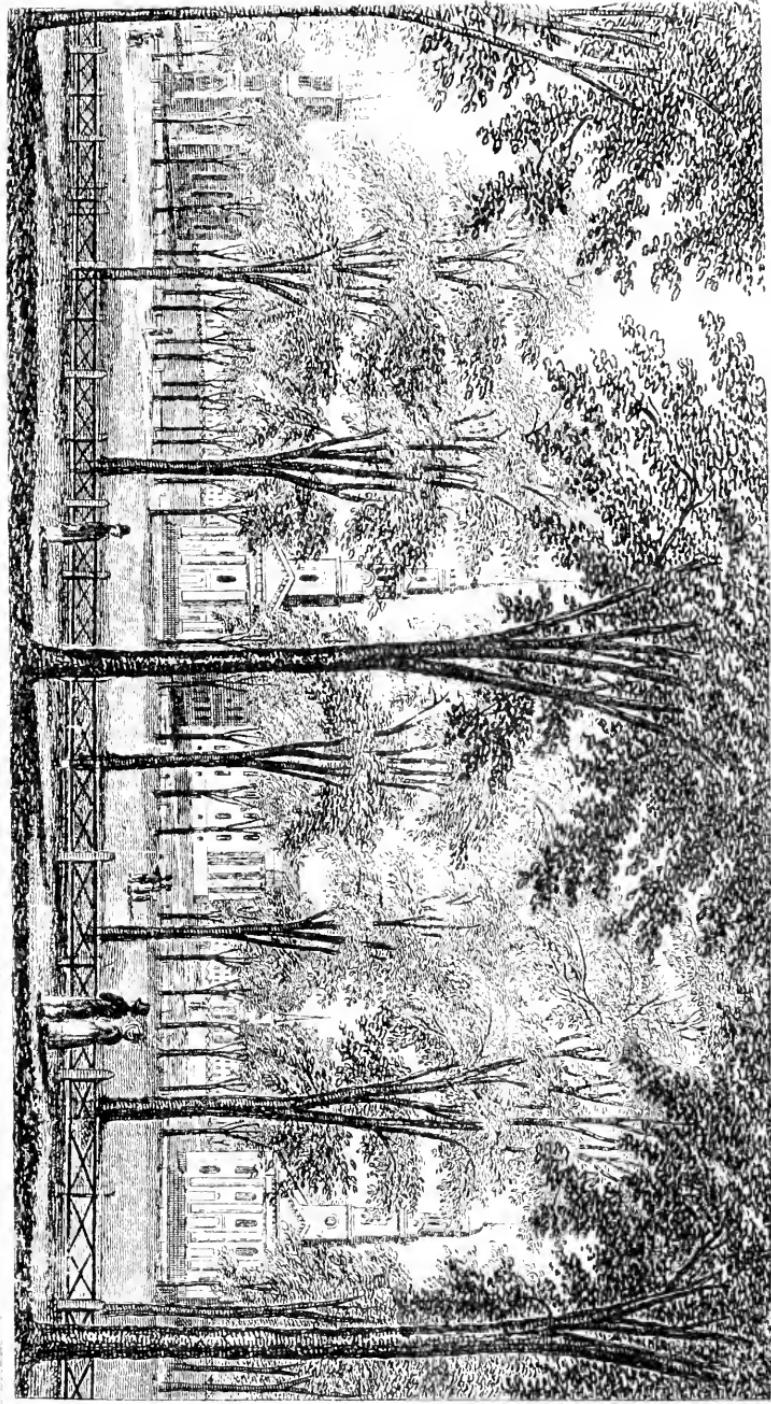
Formerly the Legislature held two sessions—the May session in Hartford, and the October session in this City. This was continued until 1818, when the new Constitution was made. Since that time the Legislature meets in May of each year, alternately at New Haven and Hartford.

It is presumed that the Legislature held their October sessions in the State House above mentioned, until the year 1763, when the NEW BRICK STATE HOUSE was built.

This was an elegant structure for those days. It stood fronting Temple-street, a few rods north of Trinity Church. The steps projected into the street, and had a wrought iron railing which was much admired.

The first floor in early times was used for balls, and as a dining hall on great occasions.

* The *Upper House* at the October session, in 1718, met in the *Hall* of the first College building.



LAURENTIUS ANTONIUS M. VAN DER STOEL
SCHRIJVER EN DRUKKER IN DEN HAAG

PROFESSOR: A. J. VAN DER STOEL



Early in the present century the house was enlarged in the rear to near double its original size; the gambrel roof was removed, and a Cupola placed upon the central part of it, which contained a bell.

The Senate, or *Upper House*, as they were then called, occupied the south room of the second story, and the members of the *Lower House* the north room, in which was a narrow gallery for spectators; the Court room and Jury room being on the first floor. The house was well elevated, having a basement for the storage of wood, &c.

The present STATE HOUSE is situated near the westerly side of the Public Square, near College-street. Most of the building stands upon the site of the old Cemetery. It was located here by the Legislature of the State. The Town and County of New Haven paid \$10,000 for the rooms they severally occupy. It is built in the Grecian Doric style. The basement is cased with Sing-Sing marble, and the walls above stuccoed. The Town Clerk's office, with that of the Judge of Probate and Clerk of the Courts, are in the basement.

PUBLIC SQUARE.

Our ancestors wisely reserved this ground as a Public Market Place for the benefit of the town. Up to the year 1798, the Public Square was not inclosed. It was traveled in all directions by ox-teams, and vehicles of all descriptions, being a common thoroughfare. In that year the following vote was passed :

“*Voted*, that, in the opinion of this meeting, the railing in of the upper and lower sections of the Public Square in this City, on the eastern and western sides of Temple-street, would add to the convenience of the citizens and beauty of the City, and that permission be granted to effect the same, under direction of James Hillhouse, David Austin, and Isaac Beers, Esqrs., *in case the same be done without expenc to the City.*”—*City Record, May 8, 1798.*

In July, 1799, is the following record :

“*Whereas* it would add to the convenience of the citizens, and to the ornament of the City, that the Green or Public Square of the City should be leveled, and the upper and lower sections railed in,

and suitable fences erected to preserve the same from the passing of carriages and teams, and that water courses should be prepared for conducting off the water,

"Voted, that the City doth consent that the same be done in such manner as Pierpont Edwards, James Hillhouse, and Isaac Beers, Esqrs. shall direct, and that they superintend and accomplish the same, provided the same be done without expense to the City."

We have understood that soon after the above votes were passed, subscriptions were taken up for the purpose of accomplishing the object. The grass was sold yearly to pay part of the expense, and to keep the fence in repair.

In September, 1803, we find the following record :

"Voted, that James Hillhouse, Isaac Beers, and Thaddeus Beecher, be a Committee to examine and adjust the accounts of Mr. David Austin, [to ascertain what he] expended in railing and ornamenting the Green, and make report whether any thing, and if any thing, what sum is legally and equitably due to him from the City on account of moneys so expended."

From the above record we should judge that the City finally paid a small amount for inclosing the Public Square.

It is well known that the Elm trees in Temple-street were planted principally by James Hillhouse, Esq. They were brought from his farm in Meriden. The best were selected for Temple-street, and those that remained were set on each side of Hillhouse Avenue, years before it was opened to the public.

Mr. Hillhouse was the means of opening Temple-street, from Elm-street to Grove. Temple-street to the Hartford turnpike was opened years afterward. The house on the north-east corner of Grove and Temple-streets was removed to make room for the street.

David Austin likewise did much to improve New Haven. Due credit has never been awarded him. He set the row of Elms within the Lower Green parallel with Temple-street, and likewise those upon the east side. There was formerly a row upon the Upper Green, parallel with College-street; a few of them only remain. To him and Mr. Hillhouse belong the credit of leveling and improving the Green more than to any other persons.

It was not accomplished without opposition, both from persons in the City, and from those living in neighboring towns.

There was a fence on both sides of Temple-street, making two inclosures—the Upper and Lower Green—up to the year 1843. In that year, they were thrown into one, and inclosed with a permanent iron fence, with granite posts, at an expenditure of \$6,946.23. What has given celebrity to New Haven more than any one thing, with the exception of Yale College, is its Public Square. To be viewed in all its beauty it must be seen in the months of May and June, when the trees are in full foliage.

WOOSTER SQUARE

Is situated in the eastern section of the City, and is bounded on the north by Green, east by Wooster, south by Chapel, and west by Academy-streets. It was opened in 1825, the City agreeing to pay not exceeding \$6000 for the land. It was first inclosed with a wooden fence, and contained five acres. In 1853, this was replaced with an iron fence, at an expense to the City of \$4000. A great variety of trees were planted by individuals, at an expenditure of \$1500.

YORK SQUARE.—This is a private inclosure, opened about the year 1836, in the northern part of the City. It is planted with trees, and is surrounded with private residences. Entrance from Broadway.

There are two small parks inclosed in Broadway, which add to the beauty of that part of the City.

FRANKLIN SQUARE, in the north-east part of the City, between East and Wallace-streets, is not inclosed.

COUNTY HOUSE AND JAIL.

The first County House and Jail was built upon the Upper Green, between the old Cemetery and College-street. In April, 1784, measures were taken to remove the County House and Jail from the Green, and to purchase the lot on which Mr. Stephen Munson's barn then

stood, which was on the present College yard, near the street, in front of the Lyceum. This was afterwards accomplished. The yard of the Jail was inclosed by timbers or plank, placed side by side, and firmly secured to each other, and of sufficient height. Joseph Peck, being Jailer at this time, kept a public house connected with it. The building remained here until about the year 1800, when it was removed into High-street.

The present County House and Jail was built about that time. The original plan was to build the house *two* stories; but, through the influence of James Hillhouse, Esq., it was built *three*, with a condition that he would pay for the extra story provided the County should require it.

The Prison in the rear and connected with the County House, has been taken down and improved since first built. It was formerly three stories high, and contained six large rooms. There are now two tiers of cells similar to those in the State Prison at Wethersfield.

ALMS HOUSE.

The first Alms House built in this town, as far as we have any knowledge, was situated in front of the Trumbull Gallery; the entrance to it was from College-street, immediately south of the Jail.

The *second Alms House* was built upon the south side of Maple-street, thirty rods beyond the Orphan Asylum, about the year 1800. It was built of wood, and contained eight rooms upon the first floor, and the same above—the kitchen being in the basement.

Another building was subsequently erected, which was occupied as a kitchen, and for lodging-rooms. Likewise a stone building for a Chapel. In the basement there was a row of cells for the confinement of the refractory. The buildings were inclosed in 1815 with a high stone wall, so that there was no *egress* or *ingress* except through the gate with the permission of the keeper.

The *New Alms House*, which is built of brick, was first occupied in 1852. It is a large building, and is situated near the West Meadows, at the head of Martin-street.

The cost of the house was \$16,000. It is in a retired and healthy situation, and commands a handsome view. The occupants who are able, are employed in winter in picking moss and hair, and in summer, working upon the town farm and garden.

PUBLIC MARKETS.

Permission was given in August, 1785, to build a Market House upon the south-east corner of the Green, by subscription, which was accomplished. About the same time another Market was built in Union-street, east of the creek, near Chapel-street.

About the time, the Green was inclosed with a fence, the Market which stood upon it was removed to the foot of Church-street, south of George. After standing some years it became a nuisance, and was demolished in the night season, "*without authority.*"

Many of our citizens will remember, that for quite a number of years meats were brought into the city and sold about the streets in two-wheeled vehicles covered with white canvass; the owner sitting partly upon the shaft, and partly within and upon the bottom of the cart, with his feet dangling nearly to the ground. At an earlier period, meats were brought in upon horses in panniers (baskets) slung upon each side of the horse, with the owner astride.

The Market in Union-street was subsequently enlarged and modernized, and for a few years was well supplied with meats and vegetables. It was nearly abandoned as a market before the ground was wanted for the Station-House.

From first to last the market laws caused a great deal of trouble, and were a source of much ill feeling among the citizens. The laws were all repealed June 6, 1826.

Meats, fish, and vegetables are now sold in stores by individuals in all parts of the city.

STATE HOSPITAL.

The State Hospital is situated south-westerly from the center of the City, on high ground, commanding a view

of the City, harbor, and surrounding country. The General Hospital Society obtained a charter in 1826, and the Legislature granted \$5000. Subscriptions were taken up in this City, and other parts of the State, and the building was completed in 1832, costing about \$15,000.

Patients are received into the Hospital from all parts of the State. The usual charge for admission varies from *three to five* dollars per week, according to the accommodation and attendance required. The Legislature of the State have made an annual appropriation of *Two Thousand dollars* for the benefit of *charity* patients, on the same terms as the appropriation for the Retreat for the Insane at Hartford. No extra charge is made for medical or surgical attendance. There are six Physicians and Surgeons who attend at the Hospital two months each per year. They receive no compensation for their services. The Hospital is a strictly charitable institution.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The New Haven Orphan Society was incorporated in 1833. It is a charitable institution, and under the direction of ladies.

The orphans for a few years occupied a house on Grove-street. After this, a building was purchased for them on the north side of Oak-street, beyond Day-street. An addition was subsequently added to the building.

In 1854, the number of children increasing, and the house not being sufficiently large for their accommodation, JAMES BREWSTER, Esq., generously proposed to furnish funds for the erection of a new building, provided the Town would grant the Society four Acres of land, to be taken from the Town farm, on which to erect the building; and that the Society should relinquish to him the old premises.

It is unnecessary to say that the proposition was accepted both by the Town and Society.

The NEW ORPHAN ASYLUM was soon after commenced, and first occupied Sept. 6th 1855.

It is built of brick, three stories, except the wings, and stuccoed in imitation of white marble. It is furnished

with all the modern improvements, and will be a *lasting monument* to the munificence of the donor.

The grounds are handsomely inclosed by a substantial wooden fence, furnished by Abraham Heaton, Esq., at an expense of \$1,100.

The cost of the building was \$13,000.

The architect, S. M. Stone, Esq., gave his services gratuitously, and other individuals have generously contributed about \$4000 towards furnishing the house. The building, which is an ornament to the City, is situated about three-fourths of a mile from the corner of York-street and Broadway.

Yearly contributions are taken up in most of our Churches for its support. The Town likewise votes them an annual sum, and assists them in other ways. The number of children in 1856 is 60.

ATTENTION TO STRANGERS.

The following vote will show the interest the inhabitants manifested towards strangers coming into the City in "*olden times*."

"At a meeting of the Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council, and Freemen of the City of New Haven, holden at the State House in said City (by adjournment) on the 23d day of Sept. 1784,

"*Voted*, that Chas. Chauncey, Pierpont Edwards, James Hillhouse, Timothy Jones, Jonathan Ingersoll, David Austin, and Isaac Beers, Esqrs., be a Committee in behalf of this City to assist all such strangers as shall come to the City for the purpose of settlement therein, in procuring houses and land on the most reasonable terms, and to prevent such persons, so far as possible, from being imposed upon with respect to rent, and the value of houses and lands, and to give them such information and intelligence with respect to business, markets, and commerce, mode of living, customs, and manners as such strangers may need; and to cultivate an easy acquaintance of such strangers with the citizens thereof, that their residence therein may be rendered as eligible and agreeable as possible.

"*Voted*, also, that this vote be published in both public news-papers in the City for the following year.

"Test.

TIMOTHY JONES, Clerk."

LONG WHARF.

When the Town was first settled, vessels of a moderate draught could pass up the Creek on the east side of Fleet-street, as far as State-street. The *winter harbor* was on the west side of Meadow-street, where vessels wintered.

The Wharf was commenced in 1682, and extended into the harbor gradually. In 1748, it extended about twenty rods—in 1765, thirty rods. In 1760, a charter was obtained, by the name of *Union Wharf Company*.

In 1764, the *Pier* by the side of the channel was commenced, and completed in 1770. The cargoes of large vessels were conveyed from the Pier to the Wharf in scows and boats for a number of years before the intermediate space was bridged.

In 1791, a Lottery was granted to raise \$3000 to bridge part of the space between the end of the Wharf and Pier, which was accomplished in a few years after.

In subsequent years, the wharf, needing repairs, and it being very desirable to make *solid* the part that was not bridged, and to extend the same to the Pier—the old Company not having funds sufficient to accomplish the same, a new Company was formed, with certain conditions, called "*Contractors to rebuild and support Union Wharf and Pier.*"

Contracts were soon made, and the whole distance completed solid in 1811. The whole length of the Wharf is 3,943 feet, being the longest in the United States.

About half the distance on the west side was widened, on which stores and warehouses were built. An extensive fire in Oct., 1820, destroyed most of these, together with a large quantity of Lumber. Loss from \$80,000 to \$100,000

Since that time, stores and warehouses have been rebuilt.

DYKE ACROSS THE WEST MEADOWS.

The Dyke crossing the West Meadows, adjoining the Milford turnpike, was built in the year 1769, principally

through the efforts of Nathan Beers, Esq., who died in this City, July, 1779.* The Dyke is a great protection to the road at this place. Mr. Beers was a large land-holder, and was the principal owner of the meadows above the bridge. Water gates were placed at the bridge to prevent the tide overflowing the meadows above, which were marshy, and produced *salt* grass, and which became *fresh* after the salt water was excluded.

There is a Dyke and Tide Gate a little west of Meadow-street. When this was built we have not been informed.

Perhaps it will not be improper to mention in this connection, that Nathan Beers came to this City from Stratford to enjoy the ministry of Rev. Mr. Bird. He had three sons—Isaac, Nathan, and Elias. Isaac Beers, his eldest son, during the Revolutionary war kept a public house upon the present site of the New Haven Hotel, corner of Chapel and College-streets. It was one of the first hotels in the country at that time. General Washington, when passing through the Town, always stopped there. Mr. Beers afterwards opened a book-store, and imported (we have it from good authority) a greater variety of books than any other house in the country.

TURNPIKES AND PUBLIC ROADS.

MILFORD TURNPIKE.—The old stage road to New York through Milford passed out of the City through Broad-street and Davenport Avenue, up to about the year 1820, when Congress Avenue was opened from West Bridge to the foot of Church-street. The Milford Turnpike was made about the year 1800.

DERBY TURNPIKE was made a few years after. The road to Derby was by Broadway, through Westville and Woodbridge.

STRAIGHT'S TURNPIKE to Litchfield was completed about the year 1800.

Previous to the Hartford Turnpike, all the travel from Farmington and the intermediate towns came into the

* Mr. Beers died in consequence of a wound received from the British when they invaded New Haven.

City through *Long Lane*, or Cheshire road, by the *Ditch Corner*.* Within about eight miles of New Haven there were four taverns, which were resorted to during the sleighing season by parties from New Haven.

HARTFORD AND NEW HAVEN TURNPIKE was incorporated in 1798, and completed in the year 1801-2. Mill Lane, a narrow road leading out to the grist-mill above Whitneyville in a circuitous route, was the only road in that direction. Mill Lane is now called Orange-street.

MIDDLETOWN, DURHAM, AND NEW HAVEN TURNPIKE was chartered in 1813, and finished in 1814.

The road from the east, through [Dragon] Fair Haven, came into the City by Neck Bridge until the year 1819, when Barnesville Bridge was built by individuals. This was a frail structure, and soon came upon the Town. Since then the bridge has been rebuilt and the road widened.

The bridge at Fair Haven was constructed about the year 1784. Previous to this, the river was crossed by a ferry. A Lottery was granted to aid in building the Bridge, and tolls were collected for a number of years.

TOMLINSON'S BRIDGE.

This Bridge is built below the junction of the Quinnipiac and Mill Rivers.

It was commenced in 1796, and finished two years after. The length of the Bridge is half a mile, and the original width 27 feet. It was built by individuals, and is supported by collecting tolls. The west half is built solid to the channel, with the exception of two sluices. The Bridge is now owned by the New Haven, Hartford, and Springfield R. R. Company, with the exception of one share. The Company have extended a wharf south by the channel several rods, where steamboats land their passengers and freight. A large area has been filled in solid, or bridged, adjoining the Bridge, for railroad and steamboat accommodations.

* Ditch Corner is at the south end of Beaver-street, near the Beaver Ponds.

There is a draw in the bridge at the channel to permit vessels to pass to Fair Haven. That part of the bridge that is not made solid, which is about 30 rods, is roofed. The part extending to East Haven is made solid, with a wall on each side. The travel from the East is partly by the bridge, and partly through Fair Haven.

FIRST STEAMBOAT FROM NEW YORK, &c.

Formerly passengers and goods were transported principally by water, in packets. The passage sometimes occupied a week, depending upon the wind and weather. The price of passage varied from three, to five dollars. Passage in the mail stage occupied part of two days, and sometimes more.

The first STEAMBOAT that passed through the Sound was the Fulton, commanded by Captain Bunker. She made her first trip from New York here, March 21, 1815.* She started a little past 5 o'clock in morning, and arrived here at half-past four; occupying between 11 and 12 hours. There were thirty passengers on board. On her return she had a large number of passengers, and was fifteen hours on the way, being delayed by a dense fog.

The cost of the boat was about \$90,000.

Previous to that time it was considered quite doubtful whether a steamboat would be able to navigate the Sound.

The price of passage when the Fulton commenced running was \$5.00. She made two trips per week each way.

The New York Advocate, giving an account of the first trip, among other things, says: "We believe it may with truth be affirmed, that there is not in the whole world such accommodations afloat as the Fulton affords; indeed, it is hardly possible to conceive that any thing of the kind can exceed her in elegance and convenience."

It was then predicted that the time would come when improvements would be made in the machinery and the model of boats, so that the passage would be made in *ten hours*.

* The first steamboat on the Hudson River was in 1807. The first on Lake Erie, in 1818. Ocean steamers commenced running in 1838. The Great Western arrived in New York, April 28, 1838.

The ordinary time of passage is now from four to five hours; the price of passage, one dollar.

FARMINGTON CANAL.

The Farmington Canal Company was chartered in 1822. In July, 1823, subscription books were opened under the direction of commissioners in this City, and soon after in other places. In 1824, a charter for the Mechanics' Bank in this City was obtained on the condition that the bank should make a subscription to the stock of the Canal Company to the amount of \$200,000, which was done. The ground was first broken at the State line at Suffield, July 4, 1825, by Gov. Wolcott throwing out the first spade-full.

In 1826, the stock of this Company was united with the stock in the Hampshire and Hampden Company. In 1828 the Canal was opened to Cheshire and Farmington. In 1829, this city subscribed \$100,000 to its stock. During this year it was finished to Westfield, Mass. In 1832, the City Bank of New Haven subscribed \$100,000 for its charter, upon the condition that it should be free from taxation for ever.

Before the Canal was finished to Northampton, a new Company was formed—the “New Haven and Northampton Company.”

The Canal was finally finished to Connecticut River at Northampton, and the first boat passed through it, August 21st, 1835.

The total cost has been estimated at \$1,478,425.10. From this amount should be subtracted the value of the Canal to the Canal Railroad, in lessening damages for land, cost of grading, and lessening the expense of transportation for articles, &c., in building the Railroad.

Should any person *wish to refresh their memories* with the history of the Canal from its commencement to its abandonment, in 1847, the opposition it met with from various sources, the damages it sustained at different times, from floods, and from malicious persons, the cost to corporations and private individuals, &c., &c., see “An Account of the Farmington Canal Company, of the Hampshire and

Hampden Canal Company, and of the New Haven and Northampton Company, till the suspension of the Canals, in 1847." New Haven, T. J. Stafford, 1850: pp. 24.

It proved to be an unfortunate undertaking, but not without some benefit. It gave an impetus to business and public improvements; it prevented, in two or three instances, what would otherwise have been extensive conflagrations; it cleared out the old Creek, and made a path for our railroads.

RAILROADS.

THE NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD was chartered in 1833. The cars commenced running to Meriden in the spring of 1839, and to Hartford the next year.

CANAL RAILROAD.—This road was chartered in 1846, the work was commenced in 1847. The road was opened to Plainville, January 18th, 1848, to Tariffville, January 19th, 1850, and to Collinsville, February 28th of the same year. The road is graded to Northampton, and ready for the rails, most of which are laid. The distance from New Haven to Northampton is the same as to New York, being $75\frac{9}{10}$ miles, and is nearer an *air line* than any other road.

NEW YORK AND NEW HAVEN RAILROAD.—This road was incorporated in this State in 1844. The road was commenced in 1847. The cars first passed through Dec. 29, 1848. The distance between New Haven and New York is 76 miles.

NEW HAVEN AND NEW LONDON RAILROAD.—The first passenger train upon this road was run from New Haven to Connecticut River, July 1, 1852, and to New London, July 22d, the same year. Measures are being taken to extend this road to Stonington, to connect with the Providence and Stonington Railroad. Distance between New Haven and New London, 54 miles.

PAVEMENTS OF SIDEWALKS.

The first regular pavement was laid by Messrs. Beriah Bradley and Samuel Wilmot, in front of their stores, corner of Chapel and Orange-streets, opposite New Haven bank, in the year 1809. Other individuals soon followed their example. It was not long before pavements were extended by order of the civil authorities, but not without opposition. Most of our principal sidewalks are handsomely paved, either with brick or flagging stone.

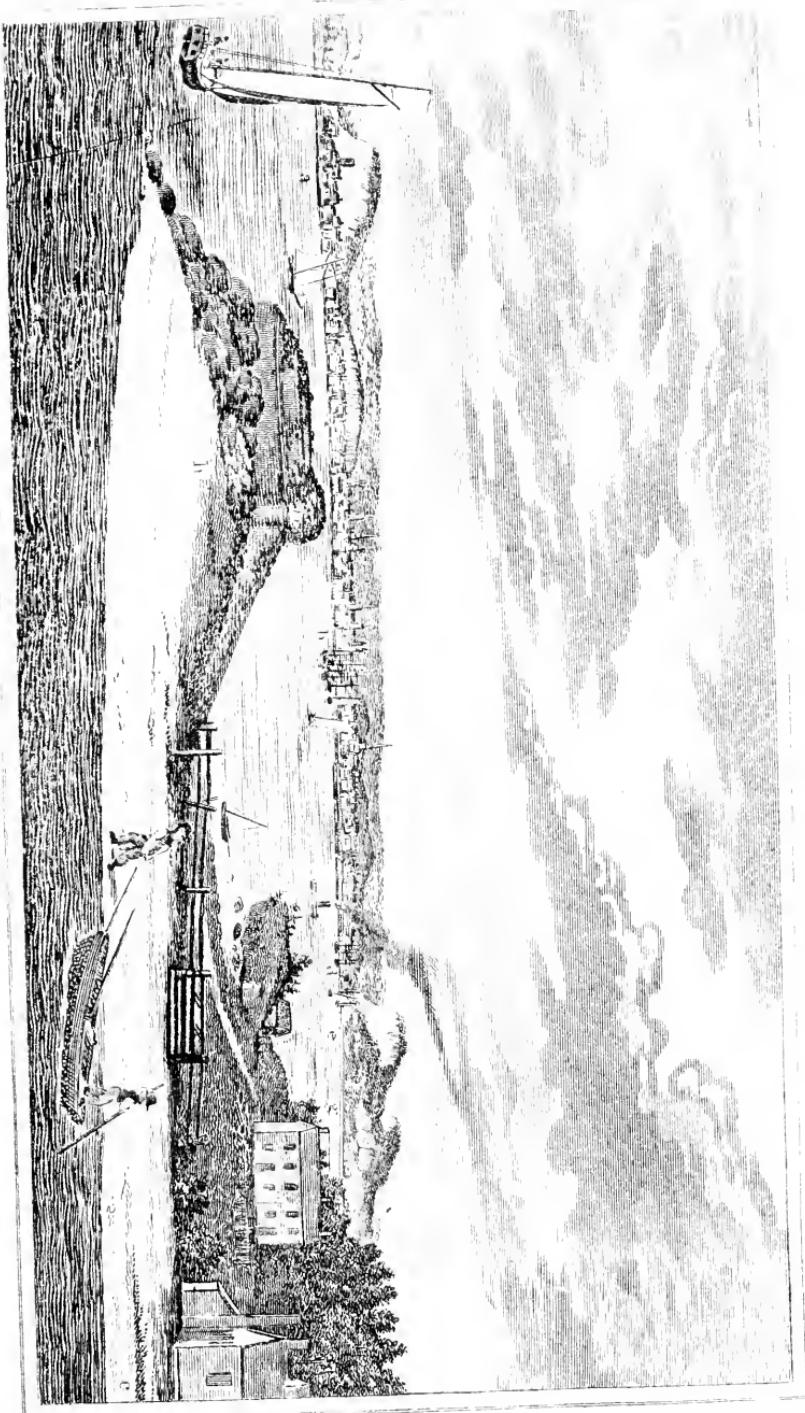
None of our streets are paved in the centre, with the exception of two or three small patches—a short space in State-street, north from the intersection of Cherry-street, a short space in Court-street, by the Tontine, and, recently, a Belgian pavement east of the Railroad bridge in Chapel-street, in front of the premises of James Brewster, Esq. Whalley Avenue was Macadamized with stone brought from West Rock in 1852, from the corner of York-street to Westville bridge, at a cost of \$9,000. The year after, Grand-street to Barnesville bridge, was improved in the same way.

CONNECTICUT ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

This Society was incorporated in Oct. 1799, principally through the efforts of President Dwight, and a few gentlemen in the City. Literary gentlemen in various parts of the State were elected members. One object of the Society was to collect and publish a statistical account of all the towns in the State. That of New Haven, written by President Dwight, was published in 1811, and is an interesting and valuable document. In 1815, the Academy published a statistical account of several towns in Litchfield County, and in 1819, of Middlesex County; likewise, at different times, several scientific papers on various topics of science and literature, many of which are contributions of permanent value.

Since the establishment of that highly valuable periodical, "*The American Journal of Science and the Arts*," by Professor Silliman, in 1818, (and still continued by him and others,) communications prepared for the Academy have been published in this Journal.

The Academy continue to hold their meetings monthly, (except in College vacations,) where a variety of subjects are introduced and discussed.



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J. R. GREEN,
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New York,
Agents for
the American
Engraving
Company.



NEW HAVEN HOPKINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

In 1655, the matter of establishing a collegiate school in New Haven was taken up in earnest; Gov. Eaton, Mr. Davenport, and Mr. Hooke, being especially active in the business, and the town passed a vote appropriating sixty pounds a year for the use of the proposed institution.

In 1652, Governor Hopkins went to England to settle the estate of his brother, then recently deceased, intending to return to New England. Mr. Davenport communicated to him, in London, the result of the consultations respecting the collegiate school at New Haven, and solicited his aid in carrying on the work.

In March, 1657, Governor Hopkins died, at London, leaving to trustees a large bequest, "for the breeding up of hopeful youths, both at the Grammar School and College, for the public service of the country in future times."

In 1664, the surviving trustees allotted £400 to the town of Hartford, for the support of a Grammar School there, and ordered that "the residue of the estate, both that which is in New England, and the £500 which is to come from old England, when it shall become due to us after Mrs. Hopkins' decease, be all of it equally divided between the towns of New Haven and Hadley, (Mass.), to be in each of these towns respectively managed and improved towards the erecting and maintaining of a Grammar School in each of them."

The amount realized by New Haven from the bequest was £412, which, with the land granted by the town, constituted the endowment of the *Hopkins Grammar School of New Haven*.

The School has been maintained, so far as we know, without material interruption, from the commencement to the present time, and has furnished to the boys and young men of New Haven and the surrounding country, ample opportunities for the acquisition of the elements of classical and other learning.

The first school house, as far as we know, was on the east side of Church-street, fronting the public square, a little south of the County house.

About the year 1838, a lot was purchased on the north-

west corner of High and Wall-streets, and a school-house erected of stone and stuccoed.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Our ancestors wisely considered the education of their children of prime importance. After the erection of a house for public worship, the school-house next occupied their attention. Those children whose parents were unable to pay for their education, were schooled at the expense of the public. The selectmen of the town were required to see that all children of proper age, whether poor or rich, and likewise apprentices, should receive a common school education.

The school-master was held in high estimation, and ranked next to the clergyman.

Ezekiel Cheever, the first school-master in this town, as far as we know, not only taught the elementary branches, but likewise the classics. His name will be associated with Davenport and Eaton, as aiding in forming the characters of the first settlers.

Since the year 1797, the interest of the school fund has been divided among the several school societies in the State. This has aided the common district schools throughout our State.

Notwithstanding this, most of the children in this town, previous to the opening of the Lancasterian school, were sent to private schools.

The first Lancasterian School was kept in the basement of the Methodist Church, upon the Green, soon after it was built. Each scholar, whose parents were able, paid one dollar per quarter; those that were poor had free tickets. Afterwards the admission was reduced to fifty cents, and at the present time, the district schools are free.

The present Lancasterian School House was built of brick, on the north-east corner of Orange and Wall-streets, in 1827, Titus Street, Esq., giving the land. There are two departments—one for boys, the other for girls. This school has been taught by the popular instructor, John E. Lovell, Esq., from its commencement.

The name of this school has been changed to **HILLHOUSE**, and is now a graded school.

The **WEBSTER SCHOOL**, named after Noah Webster, Esq., who lived and died in this City, and who is the author of the American Spelling-Book and Dictionary, was dedicated August, 1853. This is a graded school, and is thought to be one of the best in the State.

The **EATON SCHOOL**, named after Gov. Eaton, was opened Oct., 1855. The cost of the building and furniture, including the land, was \$34,851.08.

The following is a list of the Public Free Schools in the City, and their location :

No. 1.—**WEBSTER SCHOOL**, corner of York and George-streets.

No. 2.—**EATON SCHOOL**, east of Olive-street, between St. John and Grand-streets.

No. 3.—**HILLHOUSE SCHOOL**, corner of Orange and Wall-streets.

No. 4.—**WASHINGTON SCHOOL**, Cedar-street, near Congress Avenue.

No. 5.—**WALLACE STREET SCHOOL**, Wallace-street, between Chapel and St. John-streets.

No. 6.—**DIXWELL STREET SCHOOL**, Dixwell-street, near Broadway.

No. 7.—**MOUNT PLEASANT SCHOOL**, Liberty-street, near Columbus-street.

No. 8.—**FAIR STREET SCHOOL**, between Olive and Union-streets.

No. 9.—**DIXWELL STREET SECOND PRIMARY SCHOOL**, corner of Dixwell and Eaton-streets, in a chamber.

No. 10.—**AFRICAN SCHOOL**, Whiting-street, between Fleet and Meadow-streets.

No. 11.—**AFRICAN SCHOOL**, Goffe-street, near Broadway.

No. 12.—**AFRICAN SCHOOL**, Spireworth, on Mount Pleasant.

The following are some of the principal Select Boarding and Day-Schools for youth of both sexes, in 1856.

COLLEGiate AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, William H. Russell, M. D., Principal.

SELECT CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, A. N. Skinner, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, Stiles French, A. M., Principal.

GROVE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Miss Mary Dutton, Principal.

YORK SQUARE FEMALE SEMINARY, Rev. H. and Mrs. N. E. M. Bingham, Principals.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, Misses Edwards, Principals.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The *Mechanics' Library* was established in 1793, and contained a valuable collection of books. In 1807, it was merged into the *Social Library Company*, and for a number of years was in a flourishing condition; but at length the number of members gradually diminished, until finally the organization was broken up. The most valuable portion of the books were sold to the Young Men's Institute, which formed the nucleus of their library.

THE NEW HAVEN YOUNG MEN'S INSTITUTE was incorporated in 1841, having had a previous organization. The Library has been increasing from year to year, up to the present time. It was formerly kept in various buildings.

The *New Building* for its accommodation, and for other purposes, was commenced in July, 1855. It is on the east side of Orange-street, a short distance north of Chapel, adjoining the New Haven Savings Bank. The size of the building is 48 by 63 feet, four stories high, and is built of Portland free-stone, highly ornamented.

The ground floor is occupied by two stores with basements. Between the stores is a stairway seven feet wide, leading to the hall above. On the north side of the second story is the Reading Room, 60 by 18 feet, furnished with periodicals and newspapers from various parts of the country.

On the south side of the building are two rooms, one containing the Library, and the other for a conversation room, and for meetings of the society. The rooms on the third story will be used for educational purposes. In the fourth story is the **HALL** of the Institute, for lectures, &c. It is a fine room, well lighted and airy, and capable of seating from five to six hundred persons.

The building, exclusive of the land, cost \$24,000. The Educational Department consists of classes in various branches of practical knowledge, connected with all the industrial pursuits—mathematics, writing, book-keeping, geometry, and all branches of mechanical drawing. The present number of volumes in the Library, in 1856, is nearly 6000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

In January, 1788, it was voted in City meeting that a Fire Engine be furnished at the expense of the City. The next year it was ordered that *two* Fire Engine Companies be formed, consisting of seventeen men, including the foreman and second. The engines were made by Mr. Ebenezer Chittenden of this town, an ingenious mechanic. They were small, but very serviceable. Fire Wardens were appointed at this time, and Sackmen; also Hook and Ladder Companies organized. Up to about 1845, fire buckets were used at fires to convey water to the engines, instead of hose; the citizens attending fires, and forming two parallel lines to each engine; one passing full, and the other empty buckets. In January, 1856, the number of reservoirs was 58, besides several public wells.

The Engine-Houses are located in different parts of the City, built of brick, two stories high. The City pays each Company \$400 per year for their services. The members are exempt from military duty, and have their poll tax abated. There is a fund for the relief of disabled members.

BANKS.

THE NEW HAVEN BANK was incorporated in October, 1792, and commenced business in Feb., 1796. Its capital for several years was \$80,000. The present capital is \$464,800.

EAGLE BANK OF NEW HAVEN.—This was incorporated in 1811, with a capital of \$500,000. The bank failed Sept. 19, 1825.

MECHANICS BANK was incorporated in 1824, with a capital of \$500,000. Present capital, \$300,000. \$200,000 was lost in the Farmington Canal.

CITY BANK OF NEW HAVEN was incorporated in 1831, with a capital of \$500,000.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY BANK.—This was incorporated in 1834, with a capital of \$500,000.

MERCHANTS BANK was incorporated in 1851, with a capital of \$500,000.

QUINNIPAC BANK was organized as a free bank in 1853, and incorporated in 1855, with a capital of \$500,000.

ELM CITY BANK was incorporated in 1855, with a capital of \$500,000.

TRADESMEN'S BANK was incorporated in 1855, with a capital of \$500,000.

THE NEW HAVEN SAVINGS BANK, in Orange-street, was incorporated in 1838, and had, on the 1st of January, 1856, \$1,186,863,20 on deposit.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The charter for a Horticultural Society was granted in 1832. Previous to that time much attention had been given to Agriculture and Horticulture. Mr. Nathan Beers, whose name has been previously mentioned “retired from business with a fortune, which, with his time and talents, he devoted to the improvement of Agriculture and Horticulture.”

“Mr. Beers taught and inspired with a zeal for Horticulture Mr. Daniel Punderson, a scientific and practical gardener; the owner of a nursery, and the cultivator of seeds and fruits for the market.”

“President Dwight was the first to introduce strawberries into our gardens. He had the largest garden, the best culinary plants, and the finest fruits in the City—and all cultivated with his own hands.”

The above quotations are from the first address, delivered in 1837, before the Society, by Prof. Eli Ives, M. D., who has himself promoted the interest of this Society, both by “precept and example,” more than any other person.

From the settlement of the town, as far as we know, up to about the year 1820, peaches of the finest varieties could be raised in great abundance in this City. The trees lived quite a number of years, and became of large size. Since the last date, the trees have become diseased, and have continued so up to the present time. The cause of the disease (yellows) is not known. We believe it (to some degree) extends throughout the country. It is true some good peaches are raised; but the trees continue but a short time.

In former years (virgaliu pears,) White Doyenne, were raised in this City in great abundance, but now have become imperfect. The same is true of the Jouah pears; formerly they were a fine winter pear—becoming yellow by keeping, and were tender, sweet, and juicy. They have now become small, and of a woody texture. The pound pear has suffered the same deterioration.

The Society have had annual (and, during summer, weekly) exhibitions of its fruits, vegetables, and flowers, since its organization up to the present time. Some years the exhibition has been held in connection with the Agricultural Society. Since 1833, they have been held in the State House.

MANUFACTORIES, &c.

From the settlement of the Town up to the commencement of the present century, farmers were in the habit of raising sheep in order to procure wool in sufficient quantities to clothe their own families. The wool at an early period was carded by hand, and spun and wove in families.

Flax was likewise raised by farmers for their own use, and as an article of merchandise; most merchants keeping it in their stores for sale. Almost every family had their spinning-wheels, and mothers and daughters were in the habit of spinning wool and flax. They were such women as Solomon describes: "She seeketh wool and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands. She layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold of the distaff."

The manufacture of linen was a long and laborious process; such as preparing the ground, sowing the seed, pulling and rotting the flax, breaking it with a brake, dressing it with a swingling knife, to remove the shives, hatcheling and separating the tow from the flax, spinning, weaving, and whitening the cloth, &c.

Formerly there was much more linen used in families than at present. Cotton cloth has taken the place of it, and is much cheaper.

When cotton cloth was first introduced, it was coarse, and called *hum-hum*, and brought from Calcutta.

COTTON MANUFACTORY.

One of the first manufactories of cotton cloth in this State and country was erected in this town, at Westville, on the site of the paper-mill, owned by the Messrs. Parker, not far from 1790. John R. Livingston, of New York, in connection with David Dixon and Wm. McIntosh, were the principal owners. The State, in order to encourage the undertaking, agreed to pay \$3000 upon certain conditions, which we believe were complied with.

Large quantities of very fine cotton cloth, likewise cotton yarn and wick, table cloths, &c. were manufactured there. Calico printing was carried on at one time, and the blocks on which it was printed were carved there. *Woolen Cloths* and *Satinets* were manufactured there at a subsequent period.

For causes to us unknown, the business was suspended after several years, and the building, which was a large one, (100 feet in length and four stories high,) converted into a paper-mill. This was burnt, as is supposed, by an incendiary, in 1837.

PAPER MILLS.

The first Paper-Mill erected in this town was at Westville, in 1776, by David Bunce, on the site of the auger and tool Factory of Wales French, Esq. Subsequently a Paper Mill was built at the base of West Rock.

The Paper-Mill of the Messrs. Parker, in the same village, has a *Fourdrinier* machine, where the paper comes out "cut and dried"—a wonderful improvement upon the old method of making it by hand, one sheet at a time, which required two men and a boy, and then had to be pressed and dried in a loft above, occupying days, and perhaps weeks, depending upon the weather.

New Haven has become one of the largest manufacturing towns in the State.* The largest amount of capital employed in any one business is the manufacture of Carriages.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

Anthracite Coal was first introduced into this City in 1827, by Harrison and Reynolds, who were the agents for its sale.

Previous to that time, wood was about the only thing used for fuel. Some families used a small quantity of peat. In the winter season a great number of teams came into the City, when the weather permitted, loaded with wood. They were accustomed to have *stands* in different parts of the City, where persons would go to buy their wood, as they would go to the market for provisions. One stand was at the south end of the Colleges;† one at the corner of Chapel and Church-streets, and one at "Bradley's Corner," (corner of Chapel and State-streets.) At these places, the streets at times were almost blocked up with teams.

Wood was brought sometimes from a great distance, and much anxiety was manifested by intelligent persons in order to ascertain in what manner we were to be supplied with fuel in future years. Wood was becoming scarce, and increasing in value. It did not grow as fast as it was consumed.

Providentially, about this time coal was introduced. A great deal of obloquy was cast upon the agents who had the sale of it. Persons did not believe it would burn. It was first used in the Tontine, in grates; a person was sent from New York to set them up. Many persons went to see it burn, and the *faithless* were made to *believe*. The quantity of coal consumed when first introduced was small, but has been constantly increasing, so that at the present time almost every family use it for warming their dwellings, and for cooking. It has done much to build up our manufactories. It would be impossible to ascertain the number of tons consumed in this City, as immense quantities are taken into the country.

About twenty years previous to this some gentlemen of

* Some years since, a gentleman from a distance inquired of Professor Silliman, Sen., what it was that supported New Haven. The ready reply was: "*The manufacture of mind and matter;*" referring to our college, schools, and manufactories.

† The students at that time purchased their wood and had it *cut* in the rear of the Colleges, before *wood saws* were generally used.

this City were interested in a coal mine in Pennsylvania, and some specimens were brought here. It was placed upon a common wood fire, and, of course, would not ignite, and was condemned, not knowing how to burn it. The same ignorance was manifested in other cities when it was first introduced.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

Carriages and Wagons were not very common until the commencement of the present century. Some of the aristocracy or "Notables," rode in Chaises or *Chairs*, as they were called. In 1761, there were only *four* in New Haven. Boys were obliged to carry the *grist* to mill upon the backs of horses, and sometimes had a great deal of trouble, especially when the bags were not well balanced. Wives and daughters rode upon side-saddles and pillions. In 1798, there was only one Public Carriage in the City. Gentlemen and ladies, in going longer or shorter distances, rode on horseback.

STOVES.

A few Franklin open Stoves were used previous to 1800; likewise Box Stoves of cast and sheet iron in mechanics' shops.

Not many Cooking Stoves were used until after 1820. They were greatly multiplied in number and kinds after the introduction of Anthracite coal, in 1827. Cylinder Stoves and Grates came into use at that time. Cooking Ranges were of a later period; likewise Furnaces in cellars for warming buildings.

NEW HAVEN GAS COMPANY.

This Company was chartered in 1847, and commenced business the following year. The number of miles of the main pipes laid in the streets, is 15 1-3 miles. The number of Public Lamps on the 1st of Dec., 1855, were 189. The number of consumers at the same time, 1252.

Many families, up to the year 1800, and even later, used *dipped Tallow Candles*, which were made in most families. The wicks in early times, before cotton was introduced, were made of *tow*. These candles were kept for sale in most of the grocery stores. They varied in size and quality. Some were made of pot fat, which con-

tained a little salt, which caused a continued decrepitation, or sputtering.

Our ancestors were acquainted with the fact which Dr. Franklin afterwards published in Paris, "*That sun-light was more economical than candle-light.*" Not much whale oil was used until the commencement of the present century. The various burning fluids have been introduced since the year 1840.

During the revolutionary War, and for several years after, up to the commencement of the present century, large quantities of powder were manufactured in this town, at Westville. There were two mills engaged in the business—one in the upper, and the other in the lower part of the village. The business was carried on by Isaac Doolittle, Jeremiah Atwater, and Elijah Thompson.

CHURCH BELLS were cast by Isaac Doolittle, in a foundry on the south side of West Chapel-street. Another foundry for casting Bells was near Bell Lane, now called Grand-street.

Previous to 1790, there were several *Mulberry Orchards* planted in this town. Quite a number of the inhabitants were engaged in raising silk-worms. How much silk was manufactured we have not been informed.

PUBLIC HOUSES.

The TONTINE HOTEL stands fronting the Public Square, on the east side of Church-street, with a wing extending upon Court-street. It was built in 1824-5, and in 1854 was thoroughly repaired and newly furnished, and the exterior walls painted. Several buildings formerly built for dwelling houses, are now connected with it.

The NEW HAVEN HOTEL likewise fronts the Public Square, on the south side of Chapel-street, with a wing extending upon College-street. It was built in 1850-1, and is a beautiful structure, not surpassed by any in the City.

The elevation of the ground on which it stands, is the same as the Colleges; being 40 feet above tide-water.

The PAVILION stands facing the Harbor and Sound, not far from the Steamboat Wharf. It was built in 1816, and is not opened for a public house, except in the warm season.

STATION HOUSE.—This is on the west side of Union-street, extending from Chapel to Cherry-street, and joining the rear of the stores on State-street. It is a large structure, and contains two large sitting-rooms—one for ladies, with rooms adjoining, and one for gentlemen; besides a *Restaurant*, and several rooms for baggage, &c.

In the tower of the building (which contains a clock and bell,) is the office of the Assistant Superintendent of the N. Y. and N. H. R. R., and the Agent of the Canal R. R.

Connected with the Station House is a fine *Hotel*, four stories high, fronting on State-street. This House is kept upon the European plan, and is finished in modern style. The entrance to it from the Station House is on the same *level* with the Hotel, being very convenient for travelers.

WEST AND EAST ROCKS.

West Rock, which forms a bold and prominent object in the scenery about New Haven, is 325 feet in height. The village of Westville, (formerly Hotchkiss-town,) situated at its base, is about two miles north-west from the central part of the City. It is similar in its formation and general appearance to East Rock, about two miles north-east from the City.

These rocks are trap, and are composed of hornblende and feldspar. Iron enters considerably into their composition; hence, during their decomposition, iron rust gradually covers the exterior of the stone, thus giving it a reddish, or rather *brown* appearance. It forms an excellent building stone, and is extensively employed for that purpose in New Haven. Their fronts are composed of vast assemblages of columns, more or less regular, and are full of cracks and fissures, from which cause it probably arises that they are liable to break off, and fall, in consequence of water getting in and freezing. Hence vast masses of broken rocks, from the smallest size to that of the largest columns, are found sloping from the bases of these mountains up their fronts, for more than half their height.

The *fronts* of both West and East Rocks were wisely retained by the early settlers *as common property*, so that any person belonging to the town has a right to convey away as many stone as they please. On the summit, the proprietors claim about two rods back from the front ledges. This property, which is of immense value to the town, also other common and *undivided* lands, are under the supervision of the "Proprietors' Committee," with the approval of the Selectmen.

GROWTH OF THE CITY.

Like all other Cities whose settlement commenced at an early period, its growth has been gradual. It could not boast of the richness of its soil or its extensive water privileges. Still a healthy and steady progress has been made. The opening of the Farmington Canal gave quite an impulse to business. In 1817, Crown-street did not extend to York-street. Daggett's Pond, at the intersection of Crown and Park-streets, was filled in, and the grounds leveled, and Crown extended to Howe-street, about 1820.

In 1826, there was only one street west of York-street parallel with it, until you came to West-street. All the buildings west of York and south of Maple-street have been built since 1815, with few exceptions. There were a few houses, it is true, but they were "*few and far between.*"

Many of our elderly people remember a *gate*, about six rods west of York street, across the road now called West Chapel-street, through which cows were driven to pasture. The former residence of Æneas Munson, M. D., stood, until within a few years, about twenty feet north of its present location, partly blocking up the street. The houses on Dixwell-street have been built, with *three* exceptions, since 1817. High-street, from Elm to Grove, was opened in 1837-8. In 1828, there were only five dwelling houses in Orange-street north of Grove, and only one street crossing it.

Formerly that part of the City lying east of Union-

street was called the *New Township*. There was a slaughter-house at the foot of what is now called Green-street, and a few small buildings in that section of the City. Land, until a recent period was sold by the acre, and used for pasture and cultivation.

In 1832, James Brewster, Esq., who has expended more to build up and improve New Haven than any one citizen, removed his carriage manufactory to what was afterwards called Brewsterville. He purchased thirteen acres, with the buildings thereon standing, including the Pavilion, which had been built for a steamboat hotel. The property there, had depreciated. He built a large brick carriage manufactory at the foot of Wooster-street, of the size of the one now standing, which was burnt during the same year, and immediately rebuilt. East, Wallace, and Hamilton-streets, extended no further north than Wooster. From that time to the present that section of the City has rapidly increased.

The streets north from Grand-street, and many other in all parts of the City were opened in 1836-7. Most of the houses south and west from Meadow and George-streets have been built since the last mentioned date.

New Haven of late years has become a *residence* for gentlemen retiring from business, for literary men, and for families wishing to educate their children. It has advantages superior to most other places, being "beautiful for situation," and surrounded with romantic scenery.

POPULATION OF NEW HAVEN.

Year.	No. of Inhabitants.
1790,	4,484.
1800,	5,157.
1810,	6,967.
1820,	8,327.
1830,	10,678.
1840,	14,390.
1850,	22,529.
1855,	31,549.

ANCIENT HISTORY OF NEW HAVEN.

THE local situation of New Haven appears to have been known to the Dutch some years before the arrival of the English settlers: they designated the place by the name of "*Red Rock*." It was doubtless so called from the appearance of the East and West Rocks near the place. Its Indian name was *Quinnipiac*, which name was given to the river forming the eastern boundary of the township, to the adjacent country, and to the tribe by which it was inhabited. The Quinnipiaces have long since been extinct: they dwelt in the summer on the shore, for the convenience of fishing; and in the winter, in the forests, for the abundance of fuel.

They had a place for powawing in East Haven, about three quarters of a mile east of the harbor bridge. The spot was formerly a swamp, and is now a meadow.

Charles, the last sachem of this tribe, died nearly one hundred years since. He was frozen to death near a spring, about one mile north of the Congregational Church in East Haven.

They are said to have had neither marriages nor divorces.

They caught round clams with their feet, and taught the English to catch them in this manner.

The Indian arrow-heads, frequently found here, are exactly like some which have been brought from Cape Horn.

At Fort Hill, or as it is now called, Beacon Hill, there was formerly an Indian fort, and an Indian burying-ground, on the eastern side of the hill. The name of this spot was formerly *Indian Hill*—The above is about all the account we have of the original inhabitants.

On the 26th of July, 1637, Mr. John Davenport, Mr. Samuel Eaton, Theophilus Eaton, and Edward Hopkins, Esqrs., Mr. Thomas Gregson, and many others of good characters and fortunes, arrived at Boston. Mr. Daven-

port had been a celebrated minister in the city of London, and was a distinguished character for piety, learning, and good conduct. Many of his congregation, on account of the esteem which they had for his person and ministry, followed him into New England. Mr. Eaton and Mr. Hopkins had been merchants in London, possessed great estates, and were men of eminence for their abilities and integrity. The fame of Mr. Davenport, the reputation and good estates of the principal gentlemen of this company, made the people of Massachusetts exceedingly desirous of their settlement in that commonwealth. Great pains were taken not only by particular persons and towns, but by the general court, to fix them in the colony. Charlestown made them large offers; and Newbury proposed to give up the whole town to them. The general court offered them any place which they should choose. But they were determined to plant a distinct colony. By the pursuit of the Pequots to the westward, the English became acquainted with that fine tract along the shore, from Saybrook to Fairfield, and with its several harbors. It was represented as fruitful, and happily situated for navigation and commerce. They therefore projected a settlement in that part of the country.

In the fall of 1637, Mr. Eaton and others, who were of the company, made a journey to Connecticut, to explore the lands and harbors on the sea coast. They pitched upon Quinnipiac for the place of their settlement. They erected a poor hut, in which a few men subsisted through the winter: this was at the corner of Church and George-streets.

On the 30th of March, 1638, Mr. Davenport, Mr. Prudden, Mr. Samuel Eaton, and Theophilus Eaton, Esq., with the people of their company, sailed from Boston for Quinnipiac. In about a fortnight they arrived at their desired port. On the 15th of April, they kept their first Sabbath in the place. The people assembled under a large spreading oak,* and Mr. Davenport preached to

* This tree was situated near the corner of George and College-streets. Both New Haven and Milford churches were formed under it.—*Dr. Dana's Sermon, 1801.*

them from Matthew iv, 1. He insisted on the temptations of the wilderness, made such observations and gave such directions and exhortations, as were pertinent to the then present state of his hearers. He left this remark, that he enjoyed a good day. The settlers first began to build on George-street and the opposite hill, between which small vessels then passed in a creek, which for many years has been filled up. Their first houses were commodious, of two stories.

One of the principal reasons which these colonists assigned for their removal from Massachusetts was, that they should be more out of the way and trouble of a general governor of New England, who at this time was an object of great fear in all the plantations.

"The first planters of New Haven recognized in their acts no human authority foreign to themselves. They appear to have studiously avoided any mention of their native country, or any allusion to the question of allegiance to the king of England. This matter they left to be determined afterwards." Their object appears to have been to found, untrammeled, a Christian commonwealth.

Soon after they arrived at Quinnipiac, in the close of a day of fasting and prayer, they entered into what they termed a plantation covenant. In this they solemnly bound themselves, "that as in matters that concern the gathering and ordering of a church, so also in all public offices which concern civil order, as the choice of magistrates and officers, making and repealing laws, dividing allotments of inheritance, and all things of like nature, they would all of them be ordered by the rules which the Scripture held forth to them." This was adopted as a general agreement, until there should be time for the people to become more intimately acquainted with each other's religious views, sentiments and moral conduct; which was supposed to be necessary to prepare the way for their covenanting together, as Christians, in church state.

The planters of Quinnipiac determined to make an extensive settlement, and, if possible, to maintain perpetual peace and friendship with the Indians. They therefore paid an early attention to the making of such

purchases and amicable treaties, as might most effectually answer their designs.

On the 24th of November, 1638, Theophilus Eaton, Esq., Mr. Davenport, and other English planters, entered into an agreement with Momauguin, sachem of that part of the country, and his counsellors, respecting the lands. The articles of agreement are to this effect :

That Momauguin is the sole sachem of Quinnipiac, and had an absolute power to aliene and dispose of the same ; that in consequence of the protection he had tasted, by the English, from the Pequots and Mohawks,* he yielded up all his right, title and interest to all the land, rivers, ponds and trees, with all the liberties and purtenances belonging to the same, unto Theophilus Eaton, John Davenport and others, their heirs and assigns for ever. He covenanted, that neither he nor his Indians would terrify nor disturb the English, nor injure them in any of their interests ; but that, in every respect, they would keep true faith with them.

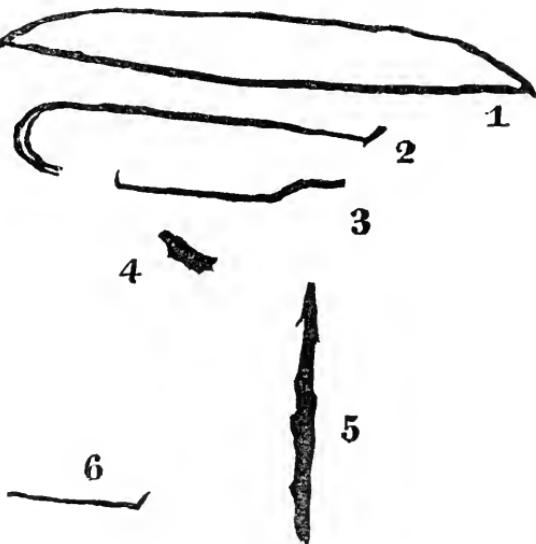
The English covenanted to protect Momauguin and his Indians, when unreasonably assaulted and terrified by either of the other Indians ; and that they should always have a sufficient quantity of land to plant on, upon the east side of the harbor, between that and Saybrook fort. They also covenanted that by way of free and thankful retribution, they gave unto the said sachem and his council and company, twelve coats of English cloth, twelve alchymy spoons, twelve hatchets, twelve hoes, two dozen of knives, twelve porringers, and four cases of French knives and scissors.

This agreement was signed and legally executed by Momauguin and his council on the one part, and Theophilus Eaton and John Davenport on the other. Thomas Stanton, who was the interpreter, declared in the presence of God, that he had faithfully acquainted the Indians with the said articles, and returned their answers.

* The Indians of Quinnipiac, in this treaty, declared that they still remembered the heavy taxes of the Pequots and Mohawks ; and that, by reason of the fear of them, they could not stay in their own country, but had been obliged to flee. By these powerful enemies they had been reduced to about forty men.

The following signatures or marks of Momauguin and his counselors to the above agreement, are copied from the ancient records of New Haven, nearly in the position they stand on the record.

1. Momauguin, *his mark.*
2. Sugcogisin.
3. Quosaquash.
4. Carroughood.
5. Woosauruck.
6. The mark of Shaumpishuh, the sister of Momauguin, called in the agreement *Squaw Sachem*, who it appears had some interest in part of the lands.



In December following, they made another purchase of a large tract, which lay principally north of the former. This was of Montowese, son of the great sachem at Mattabeseck. This tract was ten miles in length, north and south, and thirteen in breadth. It extended eight miles east of the river Quinnipiac, and five miles west of it towards Hudson's river. It included all the lands within the ancient limits of the old towns of New Haven, Branford and Wallingford, and almost the whole contained in the present limits of those towns, and the towns of East Haven, Woodbridge, Cheshire, Hamden, and North Haven. These have since been made out of the three old towns. For this last tract the English gave thirteen coats, and allowed the Indians ground to plant, and liberty to hunt within the lands. The annexed is a copy of the signature of Montowese and Saw-sounck, an Indian who came with him to



New Haven. Montowese's signature is the bow and arrow. It appears the above land descended to him from his deceased mother. His tribe or company consisted of but ten men, with their women and children.

The New Haven adventurers were the most opulent company which came into New England, and they designed to plant a capital colony. They laid out their town plat in squares, designing it for a great and elegant city. In the centre was a large and beautiful square. This was compassed with others, making nine in the whole.

The first principal settlers were Theophilus Eaton, Esq., Mr. Davenport, Samuel Eaton, Thomas Gregson, Robert Newman, Matthew Gilbert, Nathaniel Turner, Thomas Fugill, Francis Newman, Stephen Goodyear, and Joshua Atwater.

There appears no act of civil, military or ecclesiastical authority during the first year; nor is there any appearance that this colony was ever straitened for bread, as the other colonies had been.

Meanwhile Mr. Henry Whitfield, William Leet, Esq., Samuel Delborough, Robert Kitchell, William Chittenden, and others, who were part of Mr. Davenport's and Mr. Eaton's company, arrived to assist them in their new settlement. These were principally from Kent and Surrey, in the vicinity of London. Mr. Whitfield's people, like Mr. Davenport's, followed him into New England. There were now three ministers, with many of the members of their former churches and congregations collected in this infant colony, and combined in the same general agreement.

On the 4th of June, 1639, all the free planters at Quinnipiac convened in a large barn of Mr. Newman's, and, in a formal and very solemn manner, proceeded to lay the foundations of their civil and religious polity.

Mr. Davenport introduced the business by a sermon from the words of the royal Preacher, "Wisdom hath builded her house; she hath hewn out her seven pillars."

The following is an extract from the ancient record of this event, which was subscribed and signed by one hundred and eleven persons.

The 4th day of the 4th moneth, called June, 1639, all the free

planters assembled together in a general meetinge, to consult about settling civil government according to God, and about the nomination of persons that may be found, by eonsent of all, fittest in all respects for the foundation work of a Church which was intended to be gathered in Quinnipiaek. After sollemne invocation of the name of God in prayer, for the presence and help of his spirit and graee in these weighty businesses, they were reminded of the busness whereabout they met—viz., for the establishment of such civil order as might be most pleasing unto God, and for the chusing the fittest men for the foundation work of a church to be gathered. For the better enabling them to discerne the minde of God, and to agree accordingly concerning the establishment of civil order, Mr. John Davenport propounded divers queries to them, publickly praying them to eonsider seriously, in the presence and feare of God, the weight of the business they met about, and not to be rash or sleight in giving their votes to things they understood not, but to digest fully and thoroughly what should be propounded unto them, and without respect to men, as they should be satisfied and perswaded in their own minds to give their answers in such sort as they would be willing they should stand upon record for posterity.

This being earnestly expressed by Mr. Davenport, Mr. Robert Newman was intreated to write in eharracters, and to read distinctly and audibly in the hearing of all the people, what was propounded and accorded on, that it might appear that all consented to matters propounded according to words written by him.

Quære 1. Whether the Scriptures doe holde fourth a perfect rule for the direction and government of all men in all duteyes which they are to perform to God and men, as well in the government of famlyes and commonwealths as in matters of the church?

This was assented unto by all, no man dissenting, as was expressed by holding up of hands. Afterwards it was read over to them, that they might see in what wordes their vote was expressed. They againe expressed their consent thereto by holding up their hands, no man dissenting.

“ After a proper term of trial, Theophilus Eaton, Esq., Mr. John Davenport, Robert Newman, Matthew Gilbert, Thomas Fugill, John Punderson and Jeremiah Dixon were chosen for the seven pillars of the church.

“ October 25th, 1639, the court, as it is termed, consisting of these seven persons only, convened, and after a solemn address to the Supreme Majesty, they proceeded to form the body of freemen and to elect their civil officers. The mauner was indeed singular and curious.

“ In the first place, all former trust for managing the public affaers of the plantation was declared to cease, and be utterly abrogated. Then all those who had been ad-

mitted to the church after the gathering of it, in the choice of the seven pillars, and all the members of other approved churches who desired it, and offered themselves, were admitted members of the court. A solemn charge was then publicly given them, to the same effect as the freemen's charge or oath, which they had previously adopted. The purport of this was nearly the same with the oath of fidelity, and with the freemen's administered at the present time. Mr. Davenport expounded several scriptures to them, describing the character of civil magistrates given in the sacred oracles. To this succeeded the election of officers. Theophilus Eaton, Esq., was chosen governor; Mr. Robert Newman, Mr. Matthew Gilbert, Mr. Nathaniel Turner and Mr. Thomas Fugill were chosen magistrates. Mr. Fugill was also chosen secretary, and Robert Seely, marshall.

"Mr. Davenport gave Governor Eaton a charge in open court, from Deut. i., 16, 17: 'And I charged your judges at that time, saying, Hear the causes between your brethren, and judge righteously between every man and his brother, and the stranger that is with him. Ye shall not respect persons in judgment, but ye shall hear the small as well as the great; ye shall not be afraid of the face of man, for the judgment is God's; and the cause that is too hard for you, bring it unto me, and I will hear it.'

"It was decreed by the freemen, that there should be a general court annually in the plantation, on the last week in October. This was ordained a court of election in which all the officers of the colony were to be chosen. This court determined, that the word of God should be the only rule for ordering the affairs of government in that commonwealth.

"This was the original, fundamental constitution of the government of New Haven. All government was originally in the church, and the members of the church elected the governor, magistrates, and all other officers. The magistrates, at first, were no more than assistants of the governor; they might not act in any sentence or determination of the court.* No deputy governor was chosen,

* Records of the Colony of New Haven.

nor were any laws enacted except the general resolutions which have been noticed ; but as the plantation enlarged, and new towns were settled, new orders were given ; the general court received a new form, laws were enacted, and the civil polity of this jurisdiction gradually advanced, in its essential parts, to a near resemblance of the government of Connecticut.”*

In the year 1640, Robert Feaks and Daniel Patrick bought Greenwich. The purchase was made in behalf of New Haven, but through the intrigue of the Dutch governor, and the treachery of the purchasers, the first inhabitants revolted to the Dutch. They were incorporated and vested with town privileges by Peter Stuyvesant, governor of New Netherlands. The inhabitants were driven off by the Indians, in their war with the Dutch, and made no great progress in settlement until after Connecticut obtained the charter, and they were taken under the jurisdiction of this colony.

Another large purchase, sufficient for a number of plantations, was made by Captain Turner, agent for New Haven, on both sides of Delaware bay or river. This purchase was made with a view to trade, and for the settlement of churches in gospel order and purity. The colony of New Haven erected trading houses upon the lands, and sent nearly fifty families to make settlements upon them. The settlements were made under the jurisdiction of New Haven, and in close combination with that colony in all the fundamental articles.

It also appears that New Haven, or their confederates, purchased and settled Yennycock and Southhold, on Long Island. Mr. John Youngs, who had been a minister at Hingham, in England, came over with a considerable part of his church, and here fixed his residence. He gathered his church anew, on the 21st of October, 1640, and the planters united themselves with New Haven. However, they soon departed from the rule of appointing none to office, or of admitting none to be freemen, but members of the church. New Haven insisted on this as a fundamental article of their constitution. They were

* Trumbull's History of Connecticut.

therefore for a number of years obliged to conform to this law of the jurisdiction. Some of the principal men were the Rev. Mr. Youngs, William Welles, Barnabas Horton, Thomas Mapes, John Tuthill, and Matthias Corwin.

Laws were enacted, both by Connecticut and New Haven, prohibiting all purchases of the Indians by private persons or companies without the consent of their respective general courts. These were to authorize and direct the manner of every purchase.

The general court, at New Haven this year, made a grant of Totoket to Mr. Samuel Eaton, brother of Governor Eaton, upon condition of his procuring a number of his friends from England, to make a settlement in that tract of country.

At this court it was decreed, that the plantation at Quinnipiac should be called New Haven.

The Indians, in the year 1642, were very troublesome; so much so as to cause suspicions that they were forming a combination for a general war. Both the Connecticut and New Haven colonies concerted measures of defence. A constant watch was kept in the plantations, and upon the Sabbath a strong guard was set at the places of public worship.

At a court held in New Haven this year, the magistrates were directed to write to the Dutch to prevent their sending arms and ammunition to the natives, and also to settle all disputes between them and the colony with respect to claims, but their efforts were unsuccessful; for, notwithstanding the fair purchases which the New Haven colony had made, by their agents at Delaware, Governor Kieft, without any legal protest or warning, dispatched an armed force, and, with great hostility, burned the English trading houses, violently seized, and for a time detained their goods, and would not give them time to take an inventory of them. The Dutch also took the company's boat, and a number of English planters, and kept them as prisoners. The damages done to the English at Delaware, were estimated at a thousand pounds sterling.

The same year, the Swedish governor and Dutch

agent, uniting in a crafty design against Mr. Lamberton, a principal gentleman of New Haven, made an injurious attempt upon his life. They accused him of having joined in a plot with the Indians to cut off the Swedes and Dutch. They attempted, by giving his men strong drink, and by threatenings and allurements, to influence them to testify against him. They proceeded so far as to imprison and try him for treason. When, notwithstanding these unfair means, and that they were both his accusers and judges, they could find no evidence against him, they arbitrarily imposed a fine upon him for trading at Delaware, though within the limits and jurisdiction of New Haven.

At another time, when Mr. Lamberton was at Manhattoes in the capacity of an agent for New Haven, the Dutch Governor, Kieft, by force and threatenings, compelled him to give an account of all his beaver, within the limits of New Haven, at Delaware, and to pay an impost upon the whole. The Dutch did other damages, and insulted the English in many other instances. Both Connecticut and New Haven, from year to year, complained and remonstrated against them, but could obtain no redress.

In the year 1643, the Dutch were exceedingly harassed by the Indians, and made application to Gov. Eaton and the general Court, soliciting that a hundred men might be raised in the plantations for their assistance against such barbarous enemies.

Governor Eaton and the general court, having fully considered the purport of the Dutch governor's letter, rejected the proposal for raising men and assisting in the war against the Indians. Their principal reasons were, that joining separately in war was prohibited by the articles of confederation; and that they were not satisfied that the Dutch war with the Indians was just.

Nevertheless, it was determined, that if the Dutch needed corn and provisions for men and cattle, by reason of the destruction which the Indians had made, the court would give them all the assistance in its power.

The following is a “*List of the Settlers in New Haven, from the year 1639 to 1645,*” a period of about six years. It was drawn up by a gentleman of New Haven, evidently with much care and accuracy, and was first published in the New Haven Journal and Courier, April 24, 1851 :

William Andrews.	James Bell.	Roger Duhurst.
Luke Atkinson.	Isaac Beach.	John Dyer.
Joshua Atwater.	— Bracie.	Theophilus Eaton.
David Atwater.	Henry Bishop.	Samuel Eaton.
Roger Alling.	William Bradley.	John Evance.
Robert Abbott.	Roger Betts.	Thomas Elsey.
Edward Adams.	John Burnett.	Rice Edwards.
David Anderson.	Thomas Buckingham.	Mrs. Eldred.
Joseph Alsop.	William Bromfield.	Nicholas Elsey.
Nicholas Augur.	Henry Brazier.	Robert Emory.
William Aspinwell.	Timothy Baldwin.	David Evance.
David Axtell.	John Cockerill.	Thomas Fugill.
David Ashly.	Robert Campion.	David Fuller.
Henry Akerly.	Thomas Chambers.	Timothy Forde.
Allen Ball.	Robert Cogswell.	William Fowler.
John Beach.	Mathew Crowder.	Thomas Frankland.
William Blayden.	Thomas Coefield.	Thomas French.
Henry Browninge.	Mrs. Constable.	William Fancie.
Richard Beckley.	John Caffins.	Benjamin Fenn.
Jarvis Boykin.	Thomas Caffins.	Launcelott Fuller.
John Benham.	Edward Camp.	Thomas Gaines.
John Budd.	Ezekiel Cheever.	Mathew Gilbert.
John Brockett.	Jasper Crane.	Stephen Goodyear.
Edward Bannister.	John Cowper.	William Gibbons.
Richard Beach.	John Chapman.	William Gibbard.
Peter Brown.	John Clarke.	John Gibbes.
Abraham Bell.	John Charles.	Widow Greene.
Thomas Beamond.	John Cogswell.	Nicholas Gennings.
Francis Brown.	James Clarke.	Henry Glover.
Francis Bell.	Edward Chippenfield.	John Griffin.
George Badweke.	Mathew Camfield.	James Guillam.
Francis Brewster.	Francis Church.	Jeremiah Howe.
Obadiah Barnes.	Robert Ceely.	Samuel Hoskins.
Thomas Badger.	John Davenport.	William Holt.
Samuel Bayley.	Jeremiah Dixon.	Richard Hull.
Widow Baldwin.	Ralph Deighton.	Robert Hill.
Thomas Barnes.	William Davis.	Arthur Halbridge.
Nathan Birchall.	John Davis.	Mathias Hitchcock.
Thomas Blakesley.	— Dumer.	Francis Hall.
William Bassett.	Thomas Dickinson.	Andrew Hull.
William Ball.	John Dillingham.	Benjamin Hawley.
Robert Burnett.	Abraham Doolittle.	John Hull.
Nicholas Baly.	George Dunning.	Theophilus Higginson.

— Haines.	Thomas Lord.	Thomas Powell.
Edward Harwood.	Philip Leake.	William Peeke.
— Huitt.	Robert Lea.	Henry Peeke.
— Heckock.	John Lawrenson.	Joseph Peeke.
William Harding.	Philip Leete.	Robert Persons.
William Hawkins.	Ralph Lines.	Robert Pigg.
John Hill.	John Linley.	Matthew Pierce.
Edward Hitchcock.	Richard Lambert.	Benjamin Porling.
John Hunter.	Richard Malbon.	Thomas Pell.
James Haywood.	John Mosse.	Richard Perry.
John Honedell.	Matthew Moulthrop.	William Preston.
Luke Hitchcock.	Richard Mansfield.	John Ponderson.
John Hutchison.	Henry Morrell.	John Potter.
Ralph Harrison.	Thomas Manchester.	Edward Pateson.
John Harriman.	Andrew Messenger.	John Peacocke.
— Hopkins.	Thomas Mounson.	William Potter.
— Hunt.	Thomas Mouland.	Francis Parrett.
William Ives.	Thomas Morris.	John Proute.
Thomas Iles.	John Moody.	Thomas Parsons.
John Jenner.	Thomas Mitchell.	Elias Packmore.
Thomas Johnson.	Richard Merriman.	Peter Pruden.
Thomas Jeffreys.	Richard Miles.	Richard Platt.
John Johnson.	John Massam.	Widow Potter.
William James.	Isaac Mould.	Daniel Paule.
Robert Johnson.	Stephen Medealf.	Mark Pearce.
Richard Jewell.	Peter Mallery.	Epraim Pennington.
Thomas James.	Nathan Merriman.	William Paine.
Thomas Kimberley.	John Mason.	Mighill Palmer.
John Kimberley.	John Meigs.	Edward Parker.
William Knowles.	— Marshall.	John Pardy.
Roger Knapp.	Samuel Martin.	William Russell.
Thomas Knowles.	— Mead.	James Russell.
Richard Lovell.	Robert Martin.	— Roe.
John Lovell.	Jonathan Marsh.	Henry Rutherford.
Thomas Laude.	William Mecar.	Matthew Row.
Thomas Lupton.	Robert Meaker.	Thomas Robinson.
Benjamin Linge.	Thomas Meakes.	John Reader.
Andrew Low.	Robert Newman.	Jonathan Reed.
John Livermore.	Francis Newman.	Jonathan Rudd.
George Larrimore.	Richard Newman.	Robert Seely.
George Lamberton.	William Newman.	George Smith.
Richard Low.	Edward Newton.	Old Father Sherman.
Thomas Lamison.	Thomas Nash.	Widow Sherman.
Henry Lendall.	John Nash.	Mrs. Swinerton.
— Lucas.	Joseph Nash.	John Seckett.
— Lucking.	Adam Nichols.	Abraham Smyth.
John Lawrence.	Thomas North.	Anthony Stevens.
James Love.	Richard Osborne.	Henry Stowell.
Thomas Leaver.	Thomas Osborne.	James Stewart.
Henry Line.	John Owen.	Richard Sperry.

Ambrose Sutton.	Robert Tamage.	Lawrence Watts.
William Stow.	Edmand Tooly.	John Wakefield.
Johnathan Sergant.	Martin Titchin.	George Ward.
Abraham Stolyon.	Nicholas Tanner.	Lawrence Warde.
Thomas Soule.	Goodman Tap.	Benjamin Wilmott.
Humphra Spinnage.	Robert Usher.	Jeremy Whitnell.
George Spencer.	John Vincen.	William White.
Nathaniel Turner.	John Vincent.	Edward Watson.
William Touttle.	John Walker.	Samuel Wilson.
William Thorpe.	John Wakeman.	Thomas Whitway.
John Tompson.	Andrew Ward.	Moses Wheeler.
Anthony Tompson.	William Wilkes.	Thomas Wheeler.
William Tompson.	Edw'd Wigglesworth.	Richard Webb.
Thomas Troubridge.	Samuel Whitehead.	William Wooden.
Christerpher Todd.	Isaac Whitehead.	Thomas Welch.
Edward Tenche.	Widow Williams.	Edward Woodcliff.
John Thomas.	John Wilforde.	Zachariah Whitman.
John Touttle.	John Whitmore.	David Yale.
Thomas Toby.	Matthew Wilson.	Thomas Yale.

In 1644, New Haven sent help to Fairfield and Stamford, as those towns had not numbers sufficient to defend themselves from the attacks of the Indians.

In this year, an Indian was executed at New Haven for attempting to murder a woman. The executioner cut off his head with a falchion; but it was cruelly done. He gave the Indian eight blows before he effected his object. The Indian sat erect and motionless until his head was severed from his body.

New Haven, having been exceedingly disappointed in trade, and sustained great damages at Delaware, and the large estates which they brought into New England rapidly declining, this year, made uncommon exertions, as far as possible, to retrieve their former losses. Combining their money and labors, they built a ship, at Rhode Island, of 150 tons, and freighted her for England, with the best part of their commercial estates. Mr. Gregson, Capt. Turner, Mr. Lamberton, and five or six of their principal men, embarked on board. They sailed from New Haven in January, 1647. They were obliged to cut through the ice to get out of the harbor. The ship foundered at sea, and was never heard of after she sailed.

According to the belief of the inhabitants of that period, this ship was seen in the air after she was lost. We take the following account as we find it in Mather's *Magnalia*. Mather, hearing of the circumstances, wrote to his friend, the Rev. Mr. Pierpont, for information, and received from that gentleman the following answer:

"Reverend and Dear Sir

"In compliance with your desires, I now give you the relation of that *apparition of a ship in the air*, which I have received from the most credible, judicious, and curious surviving observers of it.

"In the year 1647, besides much other lading, a far more rich treasure of passengers, (five or six of which were persons of chief note and worth in New Haven,) put themselves on board a new ship, built at Rhode Island, of about 150 tons; but so walty, that the master (Lamberton) often said she would prove their grave. In the month of January, cutting their way through much icee, on which they were accompanied with the Rev. Mr. Davenport, besides many other friends, with many fears, as well as prayers and tears, they set sail. Mr. Davenport, in prayer, with an observable emphasis, used these words: "*Lord, if it be thy pleasure to bury these our friends in the bottom of the sea, they are thine; save them!*" The spring following, no tiding of these friends arrived with the ships from England. New Haven's heart began to fail her. This put the godly people on much prayer, both publick and private, *that the Lord would (if it was his pleasure) let them hear what he had done with their dear friends, and prepare them with a suitable submission to his holy will.* In June next ensuing, a great thunder storm arose out of the north-west; after which, the hemisphere being serene, about an hour before sunset, a ship of like dimensions with the aforesaid, with her canvass and colors abroad, (though the wind northerly,) appeared in the air, coming up from our harbor's mouth, which lies southward from the town, seemingly with her sails filled under a fresh gale, holding her course north, and continuing under observation, sailing against the wind for the space of half an hour.

"Many were drawn to behold this great work of God; yea, the very children cried out, '*There's a brave ship!*' At length, crowding up as far as there is usually water sufficient for such a vessel, and so near some of the spectators, as that they imagined a man might hurl a stone on board her, her main-top seemed to be blown off, but left hanging in the shrouds; then her mizzen-top; then all her masting seemed blown away by the board. Quickly after, the hulk brought unto a careen, she overset, and so vanished into a smoky cloud, which in some time dissipated, leaving, as everywhere else, a clear air. The admiring spectators could distinguish the several colors of each part, the principal rigging, and such proportions as caused not only the generality of persons to say, *This was the mould of their ship, and thus was her tragic end,* but Mr. Daven-

port, also, in public declared to this effect: *That God had condescended, for the quieting of their afflicted spirits, this extraordinary account of his sovereign disposal of those for whom so many fervent prayers were made continually.* Thus I am, Sir,

“Your humble servant,

“JAMES PIERPONT.”

The loss of this ship, with the former losses which the company had sustained, broke up all their expectation with respect to trade; and, as they conceived themselves disadvantageously situated for husbandry, they adopted the design of leaving the country. Accordingly, they entered into treaties for the city of Galloway, in Ireland, which they designed to have settled, as a small province for themselves. They were, however, disappointed with respect to all these designs, and their posterity, who they feared would be reduced to beggary, made respectable farmers, and flourished no less than their neighbors.

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It appears that the first planters had no written code of Laws. The Court determined all differences, &c., according to their views of justice and propriety, as occasion required.

The following extracts are taken from the ancient Records of New Haven during this period:

“*At a Court held at New Haven, A. D. 1643.*—Andrew Low, Jr., for breaking into Mr. Ling’s house, where he brake open a cupboard, and took from thence some strong water, and 6d in money, and ransackt the house from roome to roome, and left open the doors, for which fact being committed to prison, brake forth and escaped, and still remains horrible obstinate and rebellious against his parents, and incorrigible under all the means that have been used to reclaim him. Whereupon, it was ordered that he shall be as severely whipt as the rule will bear, and work with his father as a prisoner, with a lock upon his leg, so that he may not escape.”

“*December 3d, 1651.*—It was propounded that some safer way might be found out to Connecticote, that the danger of the East River may be avoyded. The new waye was desired to be viewed again, as William Bradley offered to lend his cannow to lie in the East River, if the town will find ropes to draw it to and agayne.”

"A Court holden 3d November, 1639.—It is ordered that Mr. Hopkins shall have two hogsheads of lime for his present use, and as much more as will finish his house, as he now intends itt—he thinking that two hogsheads more will serve."

"It is ordered, that a meeting-house shall be built forthwith, fifty foote square; and that the carpenters shall fall timber where they can find it, till allotment be layed out, and men know their proprietyes.

"It is ordered, that Mr. Gregson and Mr. Evance shall have fower dayes liberty after this day to square their timber, before the former order shall take hold of them.

"It is ordered that Mr. Eaton, Mr. Davenport, Robert Newman, Matthew Gilbert, Capt. Turner, and Thomas Fugill, shall from henceforward have the disposing of all house lotts, yett undisposed of, about this towne, to such persons as they shall judge meete for the good of the plantation; and thatt none come to dwell as planters here without their consent and allowanee, whether they come in by purchase or otherwise.

"It is ordered, that every one that bares armes shall be compleatly furnished with arms, viz.: a muskett, a sword, bandaleers, a rest, a pound of powder, 20 bullets fitted to their muskett, or four pound of pistol shott, or swan shott at least, and be ready to show them in the market-place upon Monday, the 16th of this monthe, before Captaine Turner and Lieutenant Seeley, under the penalty of 20s. fine for every default or absenee."

"4th of December, 1639.—It is ordered, that Thomas Saule shall agree with Goodman Spinnage before the next Court, or else the Court will determine the difference between them.

"Goodman L—— was whipped and sent out of the plantation, being not onely a disorderly person himselfe, butt an incurager of others to disorderly drinking meetings.

"George S——, being prophanie and disorderly in his whole conversation, and an abettor of others to sin, and drawing on others into a conspercie to earry away the Cock to Virginea, was whipped and sent out of the plantation.

"Jon Proute, Hen. Brasier, and Will Bromfield, was whipped for joyning in the aforesaid conspercie, and the said Hen. and Wm. were ordered to weare irons during the magistrate's pleasure."

"At a General Court held the 1st of the 7th month, 1640.—It is ordered that none in this plantatione shall either sell or lett a lott to any strainger, for yeares, without allowance from the Courte."

"8th Month, 1642.—It is ordered, that whosoever findeſ any things thatt are Lost, shall deliver them to the Marshall, to be kept ſafe till the owners challenge them."

"*2d November, 1642.*—Jervas Boykin is ordered to pay unto George Badeocke the sum of 20s., for taking his cannow without leave.

"It is ordered, that those who have ffarmes att the River, Called stony River, shall have liberty to make a sluice in the river for their owne convenience."

"*7th December, 1642.*—Forasmuch as John Owen hath had some damage done in his corne by hogs, occasioned through the neglect of Mr. Lamberton, John Bud, and Will Preston, in not making up their fence in season, it is therefore ordered, thatt the said Mr. Lamberton, John Bud, and Will Preston shall make satisfaction to the said John Owen for the damage done—viz.: eight days' worke and two pecks of corne, which is to be pay'd according to the several apportions of ffence unset up respectively."

About the year 1655, Gov. Eaton was desired to perfect a code of laws for the colony of New Haven. For his assistance in the compilation, he was requested to consult the Rev. Mr. Cotton's discourse on civil government in a new plantation, and the laws of Massachusetts. Having accomplished the work, and the laws having been examined and approved by the elders of the jurisdiction, they were presented to the General Court, who ordered that five hundred copies should be printed. The copy was sent to England, that the impressions might be made under the inspection of Governor Hopkins. He procured the printing of the laws at his own expense, and sent them the number proposed, with some other valuable books, as a present.*

* Much has been said and written respecting the "*Blue Laws*" of Connecticut, particularly those of New Haven colony; and much merriment has been indulged at the expense of the Puritans, and much obloquy has been cast upon their memory on this account. The work which has given currency to these misrepresentations, more than any other, is an apocryphal work, known by the name of "*Peters' History of Connecticut*." Peters, the author, being a zealous royalist in Connecticut, was so roughly used on account of his exertions in the royal cause, that he was obliged to leave the country. Smarting under the indignities which he had received, he went to London, where, in 1781, he published his "*General History of Connecticut*," &c., without his name. The work was evi-

In 1656, complaints were made to the Court, at New Haven, that the inhabitants of Greenwich were under little government, and demeaned themselves in a lawless manner. They admitted of drunkenness among themselves and among the Indians, by reason of which, damages were done to themselves, and to the towns in the vicinity, and the public peace was disturbed. They re-

dently designed chiefly to render the people of Connecticut odious and despicable abroad. Such was the grossness of its falsehoods, that any attempt to expose or contradict them was deemed unnecessary.

In Professor Kingsley's Historical Discourse, on the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the first Settlement of New Haven, he states: "Dr. Trumbull once told me, in reply to the question, why, in his History of Connecticut, he had made no allusion to this work of Dr. Peters, that he had considered a reference to it as wholly unnecessary, since any one, on very slight examination, would see that it was refuted in so many of its statements by indubitable public documents, that it could gain no credit. He said that he had been well acquainted with Dr. Peters from very early life, that they were contemporary in College, and that an occasional intercourse between them had been maintained, till Dr. Peters went to England, in 1774. He added, that of all men with whom he had ever been acquainted, Dr. Peters, he had thought, from his first knowledge of him, the least to be depended upon as to any matter of fact; especially 'in story-telling.'"

Peters, in describing New Haven, says it is "divided into three hundred squares, of the size of Bloomsbury Square, with streets twenty yards wide between each division. Forty of these squares are already built upon, having houses of brick and stone on each front, above five yards asunder; every house with a garden, that produces vegetables sufficient for the family. Two hundred houses are annually erected." New Haven, at the time this was written, had probably not more than four hundred and twenty houses, ten or twelve of which may have been of brick or stone.

In his account of Connecticut River, he says, "that about 200 miles from the Sound, the water passes through a chasm, formed by 'two shelving mountains of solid rock,' and 'is consolidated, without frost, by pressure, by swiftness, between the pinching, sturdy rocks, to such a degree of induration, that an iron crow floats smoothly down its current; here iron, lead, and cork have one common weight; here, steady as time, and harder than marble, the stream passes irresistible, if not swift as lightning; the electric fire rends trees in pieces with no greater ease than does this mighty water.' Yet on this water, 'harder than marble,' a squaw, he informs his readers, passed through this chasm in a canoe."

ceived children and servants who fled from the correction of their parents and masters, and unlawfully joined persons in wedlock, with other misdemeanors.

Upon this, the General Court asserted their right to Greenwich, and ordered the inhabitants to submit to their jurisdiction. But they continued much in the same state, and sent a letter to the Court, denying their jurisdiction, and refusing any subjection to the colony, unless they should be compelled to it by the Parliament. The Court, therefore, resolved, that, unless they should appear before the Court and make their submission by the 25th of June, Richard Crab, and others, who were the most stubborn among them, should be arrested and punished according to law. They therefore, some time after, subjected their persons and estates to the government of New Haven.—*Trumbull's Hist. of Conn., Vol. 1.*

In 1665, the colonies of Connecticut and New Haven were united, but not without a long and warm opposition from the latter colony. Among the causes which excited this opposition was the laxity of discipline in the Churches of Connecticut.

Mr. Davenport and others, in the New Haven colony, were strong in the opinion that all government should be in the Church. No person in this colony could be a free-man, unless he was a member in full communion. But in Connecticut, all orderly persons, possessing a freehold to a certain amount, might be made free of the corporation. These gentlemen who were so strong in the opposition, were doubtless jealous that an union would mar the purity, order, and beauty of their churches, and have an ill influence on the civil administrations. The removal of the seat of government, with strong prejudices, all operated in forming the opposition.

In the year 1667, the Rev. Mr. Davenport, of New Haven, having been invited to take charge of the First Church in Boston, accepted the invitation, and the next year removed to that capital. He had been about thirty years minister at New Haven, and was greatly esteemed

and beloved by his congregation. His Church were very unwilling that he should leave them, and never formally gave their consent. Owing to his removal, the Church and congregation at New Haven for many years were unable to unite in the choice of a person to take the pastoral charge of them. Mr. Davenport died at Boston of an apoplexy, March 15th, 1670, in the 73d year of his age.

On the 23d of October, 1740, the Rev. George Whitfield paid a visit to New Haven, where he preached, and had the pleasure of seeing numbers daily impressed with divine truth. About the same time, there was a great revival of religion throughout the New England States, which gave rise to numerous irregularities, as lay exhorters and ministers sprung up who were inclined to follow impulses, professing to know from an inward feeling the state of men's souls—who were converted and who were not.

"Among persons of this description, was a Mr. James Davenport, of Southold, on Long Island, who had the reputation of being a pious, sound, and faithful minister. He preached at New Haven, where he gave an unrestrained liberty to noise and outcry, both of distress and joy, in time of divine service. He promoted both with all his might, raising his voice to the highest pitch, together with the most violent agitations of body. With his unnatural and violent agitations of the body, he united a strange singing tone, which greatly tended to raise the feelings of weak and undiscerning people, and consequently to heighten the confusion among the passionate of his hearers. This odd, disagreeable tuning of the voice in exercises of devotion was caught by the zealous exhortists, and became a characteristic of the separate preachers. The whole sect was distinguished by this sanctimonious tone. It was Mr. Davenport's manner, when a member had cried out, and there had been great agitations of the body, to pronounce these tokens of divine favor; and what was still worse, he would declare those persons who were the subject of these outcries and agitations to be converted; or that they had come to Christ. He encouraged any who were reputed to be

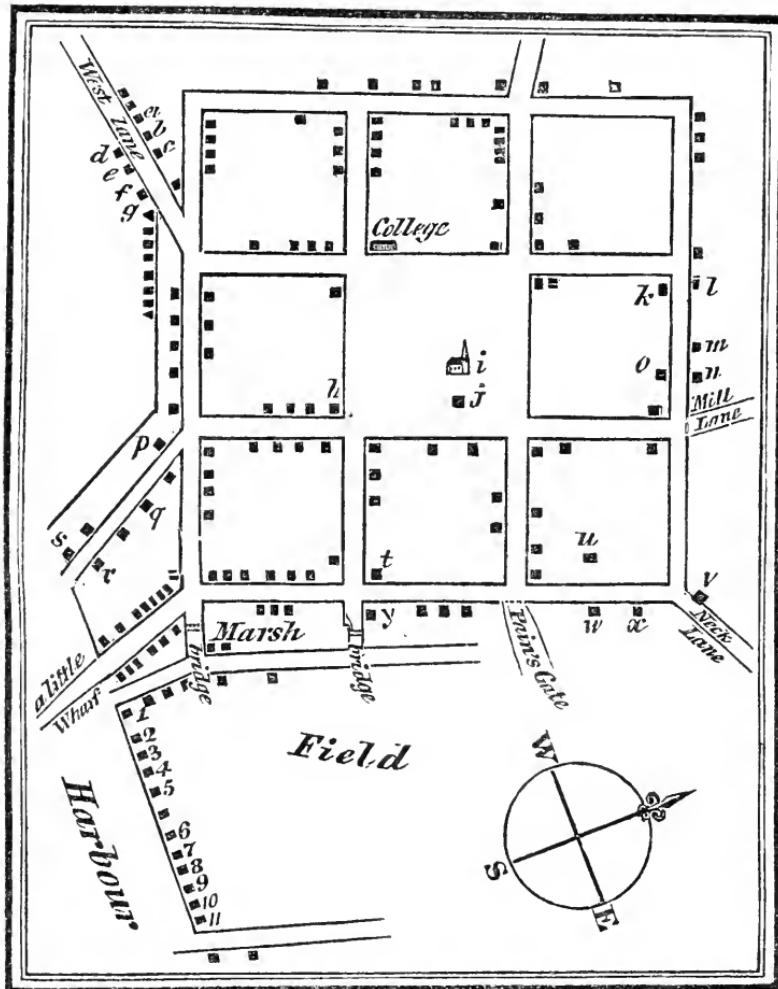
lively, zealous Christians, to exhort publicly in full assemblies, with ministerial assurance and authority, though altogether raw and unskillful in the word of righteousness. What had still more mischievous influence than all the rest, was his undertaking to examine his brethren in the ministry as to their spiritual state, and publicly to decide concerning them, whether they were converted or unconverted. Such as refused to be examined by him were certain to be denounced as either unconverted, or in a very doubtful condition. Some whom he had privately examined, and, to all appearance, were of as much grace as himself, he would, in his public prayers, pronounce to be unconverted. Thus, disorder, jealousy, and confusion were sown in the Churches. He represented it as a dreadful thing to hear unconverted ministers; that their preaching was worse than poison; and he warned the people against it."

His brethren remonstrated against these wild measures, and represented to him that he must be under the influence of a wrong spirit; but he, persisting in his course, was complained of, and brought before the General Court of Massachusetts, and dismissed, as not being of a sound mind.

Two young men belonging to Yale College, adopting the sentiments of the separatists, and refusing to acknowledge their error, were expelled from that institution in the year 1744."—*Trumbull's Hist. of Conn., Vol. 2.*

The annexed map is a reduced copy of the oldest map of the town of New Haven now known to be in existence. It exhibits all the public buildings and private dwellings, with the names of many of the occupants. It settles the point respecting the place where Col. Dixwell, one of the regicides, resided. His dwelling house, as will be seen by the map, was near the corner of Grove and College-streets, and opposite the garden of the Medical Institution.

A plan of the town of New Haven, as taken by Mr. Joseph Brown, in the year 1724.



<i>a</i> Edyes.	<i>m</i> Deacon Bradley.	<i>y</i> James Talmadge.
<i>b</i> Edyes.	<i>n</i> J. Bradley.	1 Atwater's.
<i>c</i> White.	<i>o</i> Nat. Bradley.	2 Mansfield's.
<i>d</i> Nott.	<i>p</i> Thompson's.	3 Goram's.
<i>e</i> Dawson.	<i>q</i> Trowbridge.	4 Collins.
<i>f</i> Beecher.	<i>r</i> Trowbridge.	5 Rutherford's.
<i>g</i> Thomas.	<i>s</i> Roswell's.	6 Sherman's.
<i>h</i> Gregson's.	<i>t</i> Talmage.	7 J. Brown's.
<i>i</i> Meeting-House.	<i>u</i> Nath'l Jones.	8 Rothbotham.
<i>j</i> School.	<i>v</i> Munson.	9 Nat. Brown's.
<i>k</i> Old Dixwell's.	<i>w</i> Dan. Bradley.	10 C. Brown's.
<i>l</i> Sam. Tuttle.	<i>x</i> Jonas Todd.	11 Englass.

In 1748, (twenty-four years after the above map was taken,) Gen. Wadsworth, of Durham, drew a plan of the town, with all the buildings, to which was added the names and professions at that period, also the location of lots to many of the first grantees. This map was published about 1806, by T. Kensett, engraver.

The following are the Names and Professions of the Inhabitants of New Haven in 1748.

Austin, Ste., <i>Joiner.</i>	Cooper, <i>Farmer.</i>
Austin, Sam., <i>Hatter.</i>	Curtis, <i>Priest.</i>
Atwater, Dav.	Carver, <i>Widow.</i>
Atwater, John, <i>Cooper.</i>	Clapp, T., <i>Pres. Yale College.</i>
Atwater, Isaac, <i>Farmer.</i>	Dickerman, John, <i>Clothier.</i>
Atwater, Ja., <i>Shoemaker.</i>	Dickerman, Jo's, <i>Farmer.</i>
Atwater, Mary.	Dickerman, J., <i>Farmer.</i>
Atwater, Jon., <i>Farmer.</i>	Dinslow, Wm., <i>Laborer.</i>
Allen, Ste., <i>Mariner.</i>	Dunbar, <i>Farmer.</i>
Allen, Th.	Day, Aaron, <i>Merchant.</i>
Allen, Sa., <i>Shoemaker.</i>	Darling, Sa., <i>Attorney.</i>
Alling, Widow.	Doolittle, Isaac, <i>Clock Maker.</i>
Andrew, Abigal.	Diodate, Wm., <i>Merchant.</i>
Andrews.	English, Ben., <i>Cooper.</i>
Brown, Eleaz'r, <i>Farmer.</i>	Eliot, Jno., <i>Merchant.</i>
Brown, Elea., Jr., <i>Tailor.</i>	Eyres, Simon.
Brown, Jn.	Ford, Matthew, <i>Wheelwright.</i>
Brown, Tim., <i>Smith.</i>	Gorham, Hez., <i>Smith.</i>
Brown, Sa.	Gorham, Tim.
Bradley, Jn., <i>Clothier.</i>	Gilbert, Dav., <i>Tanner.</i>
Bradley, A., <i>Farmer.</i>	Gilbert, Dav. Jr., <i>Tanner.</i>
Bradley, <i>Currier.</i>	Greenough, Wm., <i>Ship Carpenter.</i>
Beecher, Nath., <i>Smith.</i>	Hotchkiss, Joshua, <i>Farmer.</i>
Bishop, Job., <i>Weaver.</i>	Hotchkiss, Neh., <i>Farmer.</i>
Bishop, Sa., <i>Farmer.</i>	Hotchkiss, Hez., <i>Clockmaker.</i>
Blakeslee, Widow.	Hotchkiss, Caleb, <i>Farmer.</i>
Bonticou, Tim., <i>Silversmith.</i>	Howell, T., <i>Merchant.</i>
Ball, Ste., <i>Hatter.</i>	Howell, Ste., <i>Merchant.</i>
Boroughs, Jo., <i>Hatter.</i>	Hubbard, Jn., <i>Physician.</i>
Crawford.	Hubbard, L., <i>Physician.</i>
Chatterton, Wm., <i>Mason.</i>	Hitehoek, Jo., <i>Farmer.</i>
Chatterton, Sa., <i>Shoemaker.</i>	Holt, J., <i>Farmer.</i>
Chidsey, Dinah.	Hall, Jn., <i>Farmer.</i>
Cook, Jed., <i>Mariner.</i>	Harris, Sarah,
Cook, Sa., <i>Innkeeper.</i>	Ingraham, <i>Ship Carpenter.</i>

Ingersoll, Jared, *Lawyer.*
 Johnson, Jn., *Farmer.*
 Jones, Tim., *Merchant.*
 Jethro, (a black man,) *Farmer.*
 Kimberly, Zuriel, *Shoemaker.*
 Leek, Jn.
 Lyon, Wm., *Merchant.*
 Lyon, Widow.
 Mansfield, Sa., *Merchant.*
 Mansfield, Nathan, *Farmer.*
 Mansfield, Jon., *Farmer.*
 Mansfield, Mo., *Schoolmaster.*
 Mansfield, Ste., *Mariner.*
 Mix, Tim., *Physician.*
 Mix, Nath., *Farmer.*
 Mix, T., *Farmer.*
 Mix, *Innkeeper.*
 Mix, Caleb, *Farmer.*
 Mix, Sa., *Schoolmaster.*
 Munson, Sa., *Shoemaker.*
 Munson, Widow.
 Munson.
 Munson, Ben., *Schoolmaster.*
 Munson, Israel, *Innkeeper.*
 Munson, Th., *Smith.*
 Miles, Jon., *Shoemaker.*
 Miles, Jo., *Farmer.*
 Miles, Jno., *Cooper.*
 Miles, Sa., *Mariner.*
 Morrison, Th.
 Macumber, Jn., *Farmer.*
 Nevins.
 Nesbit.
 Noyes, Jo., *Priest.*
 Osborn, J.
 Potter, Noah.
 Punchard, Wm., *Mariner.*
 Punderson.
 Punderson.
 Pierce, Widow.
 Parmallee, He., *Shoemaker.*
 Prout, Jno., *Gent.*
Peck, Ja., *Innkeeper.*
 Peck, Ro., *Saddler.*
 Peck, Ste., *Block Maker.*
 Perkins, *Farmer.*
 Potter, Joel, *Shoemaker.*
 Pomeroy, *Tailor.*
 Pierpont, Ja., *Gent.*
 Row, Jn., *Mariner.*
 Russel, Dan., *Joiner.*
 Rexfird, Philip, *Joiner.*
 Sherman, J, *Tailor.*
 Sabin, Hez., *Merchant.*
 Sacket, Jn., *Farmer.*
 Scott, Wm., *Barber.*
 Smith, Israel.
 Tuttle, Enos, *Miller.*
 Tuttle, Ab., *Sexton.*
 Tuttle, Widow.
 Tuttle, Ja., *Sexton.*
 Tuttle, Noah.
 Tuttle.
 Talmadge, Ro., *Farmer.*
 Talmadge, Jno., *Mariner.*
 Talmadge, R., *Mariner.*
 Talmadge, Ja., *Joiner.*
 Thomas, Ha., *Farmer.*
 Thomas, Caleb, *Farmer.*
 Thompson, Josiah, *Joiner.*
 Thompson, Ja., *Merchant.*
 Thompson, Jno.
 Trowbridge, Dan.
 Trowbridge, Jo., *Mariner.*
 Trowbridge, Ste., *Joiner.*
 Todd, Jo., *Shoemaker.*
 Todd, Michael, *Merchant.*
 Townsend, Ju., *Barber.*
 Thorp.
 Wilmot, T., *Joiner.*
 White, J., *Farmer.*
 White, Jn., *Mariner.*
 Wooster, Da., *Merchant.*
 Whiting, Jn., *Gent.*

JOHN DAVENPORT. THEOPHILUS EATON.

JOHN DAVENPORT was born in 1597, in Coventry, Eng., of which city his father was the mayor. He was educated at the University of Oxford. He took orders in the established Church, at the age of nineteen, and preached in St. Stephen's Church, Colman-street, London. His early friend, Eaton, was one of his parishioners.

John Davenport.
Theophilus Eaton.

Fac-simile of the signatures of Davenport and Eaton.

About the year 1630, he united with Dr. Gouge, Dr. Sibs, and others, in a design of purchasing impropriations, and, with the profits of them, to provide for poor and destitute congregations. Bishop Laud, being apprehensive that this project would promote the interests of non-conformity, caused the company to be dissolved and the money confiscated to the use of the king.

Mr. Davenport, having become a conscientious non-conformist was exposed to such persecution, that he retired to Holland at the close of 1633. After a residence in that country of about three years, he returned to London, to unite with his friends in removing to America. Having received a favorable account of the country from Mr. Cotton, Mr. Davenport, Mr. Eaton, and others, sailed for Boston, where they arrived June 3d, 1637. They were received with great respect. On the 30th of March, 1638, Messrs. Eaton, Davenport, and their associates, sailed from Boston for Quinnipiac, where, in about a fortnight, they arrived in safety.

Mr. Wilson, pastor of the First Church in Boston, having died in 1667, Mr. Davenport was invited to succeed him. The next year, in accordance with their wishes, he removed to that town. His labors here were, however, of short duration, as he died of an apop'emy, March 11th, 1670 and was buried in the tomb of his friend, John Cotton. "He was a distinguished scholar, an admirable preacher, and a man of exemplary piety and virtue." He was also distinguished for his zeal in promoting the interests of education in the new settlements.

THEOPHILUS EATON was born at Stony Stratford, Oxfordshire, England, about 1592. His father was the minister of that place, and afterwards of Coventry. He was bred a merchant, and was for several years agent of the King of England at the court of Denmark; and after his return, prosecuted his business in London, with high reputation. He accompanied Mr. Davenport to New England, and was one of the principal founders of New Haven. Mr. Eaton and Mr. Davenport may be considered as the "Moses and Aaron" of the colony. For nineteen successive years, till his death, on Jan. 7th, 1658, he was annually elected Governor.

Gov. Eaton was twice married; his second wife being the widow of David Yale, Esq., and daughter of the Bishop of Chester. After his death his widow returned to England with her little grandson, Elihu Yale, whose benefactions in later life to the Collegiate School in his native town will transmit his name to coming generations.

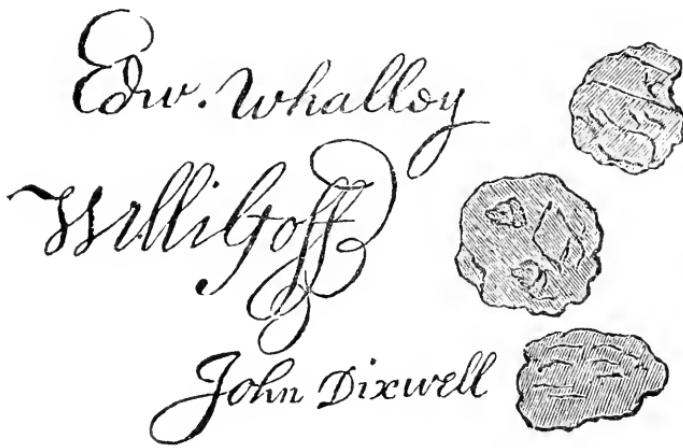
Gov. Eaton was buried just behind the Center Church. A sand stone tabular monument was erected to his memory at the expense of the Colony, in token of public gratitude, having the following inscription :

"THEOPHILUS EATON, ESQ., Gov., deceased Jan. 7th, 1657. [8.]

"Eaton, so fam'd, so wise, so meek, so just,
 The Phœnix of our world, he hides his dust,
 This name forgot, New England never must."

AN ACCOUNT OF GENERALS
GOFF, WHALLEY, AND COL. DIXWELL,
COMMONLY CALLED
THE REGICIDES.

AFTER the death of Oliver Cromwell, and at the period of the restoration of monarchy in England, many of the Judges who had condemned King Charles I. to death were apprehended; thirty were condemned, and ten were executed. Others of the Judges made their escape. Three of the number, Generals Goff and Whalley, and Col. Dixwell, found a refuge in New England.



Signatures of Gens. Goff, Whalley, and Col. Dixwell.

[Copied from a fac-simile of the death-warrant for the execution of Charles I., in the Trumbull Gallery, Yale College, New Haven. The seals affixed to each signature are nearly obliterated.]

The most authentic account we have of Goff and Whalley, after their arrival here, is from Gov. Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts, first printed in 1764. The Governor derived his facts from Goff's journal, or

diary, for seven years from his departure from London in 1660, to 1667. It consisted of several pocket volumes, in Goff's hand writing, which were preserved in Dr. Cotton Mather's library in Boston. Dr. Stiles, in his "History of the Judges," says he saw one of these little manuscript volumes, from which he made several extracts. These volumes, with Governor Hutchinson's other valuable papers, were either destroyed or carried off by the mob who rifled his house in 1765.

WILLIAM GOFF, Esq., was a son of the Rev. Stephen Goff, a Puritan divine, Rector of Stanmer, in Sussex. He lived with Mr. Vaughan, a dry salter in London, a great partisan of the Parliament, and a zealous Presbyterian. Disliking trade, and the war opening, he repaired to the Parliament army, where his merit raised him to be a Quartermaster, and then a Colonel of foot, and afterwards a General. He rendered the Protector great service, in assisting Colonel White in purging the Parliament. For this and other services, he received Lambert's post of Major General of foot. He was returned from Great Yarmouth in the Parliament of 1654; and for the County of Southampton in 1656. Last of all, he was called up into the Protector's House of Lords. At the Restoration, he left the kingdom with Whalley, whose daughter he married, and came with him to New England.

Goff's Journal, after his arrival in New England, according to Governor Hutchinson, contained every little occurrence in the town and neighborhood, of places which they (Goff and Whalley) visited. They had very constant and exact intelligence of every thing which passed in England, and were unwilling to give up all hopes of deliverance. They had no doubt that the execution of the Judges was the slaying of the witnesses foretold in the Book of Revelations. They were disappointed when the year 1666 had passed without any remarkable event, but flattered themselves that the Christian era might be erroneous. After the second year of his sojourn, Goff wrote to his wife, under the name of *Walter Goldsmith*, calling her *Francis Goldsmith*, and the correspondence is carried on as between a mother and son: his daughters he calls his sisters.

EDWARD WHALLEY descended from a family of great antiquity, and was a relative of Oliver Cromwell. He was a second son, and brought up to merchandise. No sooner did the contest between King Charles and his Parliament blaze out, than he (though in the middle age of his life) took up arms in defence of the liberties of the subject; and this in opposition to the sentiments of his nearest relations. Probably his religious opinions determined him more than any other consideration. And though the use of arms must have been new to him, yet he early distinguished himself in the Parliament service, in many sieges and battles; but in none more than in the battle of Naseby, in 1645; in which he charged and defeated two divisions of Langdale's horse, though supported by Prince Rupert, who commanded the reserve; for which Parliament, January 21st, 1645-6, voted him to be a Colonel of Horse; and, May 9th, the following year, they gave him the thanks of the House, and £100, to purchase two horses, for his brilliant action at Banbury, which he took by storm; and afterwards marched to Worcester; which city surrendered to him July 23d following.

Cromwell confided so much in him, that he committed the person of the King to his care. The loyalists have charged him with severity to his royal prisoner; but the monarch himself, in a letter he left behind him, when he made his escape, fully exculpates him from that charge.

He was one of the commissioners appointed and authorized by Parliament as the High Court of Justice, and sat in that august tribunal, which had the intrepidity and fortitude to pass judgment on a King, one of whose judges he was, and the warrant for whose execution he signed.

At the battle of Dunbar, September 3d, 1650, he, with Monk, commanded the foot, and greatly contributed to the complete defeat of the Scotch army. Cromwell left him in Scotland, with the rank of Commissary General, and gave him the command of four regiments of horse, with which he performed many actions that gained him great honor.

He continued a steady friend to his cousin Oliver, after

he had raised himself to the sovereignty, and was intrusted by him with the government of the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Warwick, and Leicester, by the name of *Major General*. He was one of the Representatives of Nottinghamshire, in the Parliament held in 1654 and 1656. The Protector made him Commissary General for Scotland, and called him up to his other House.

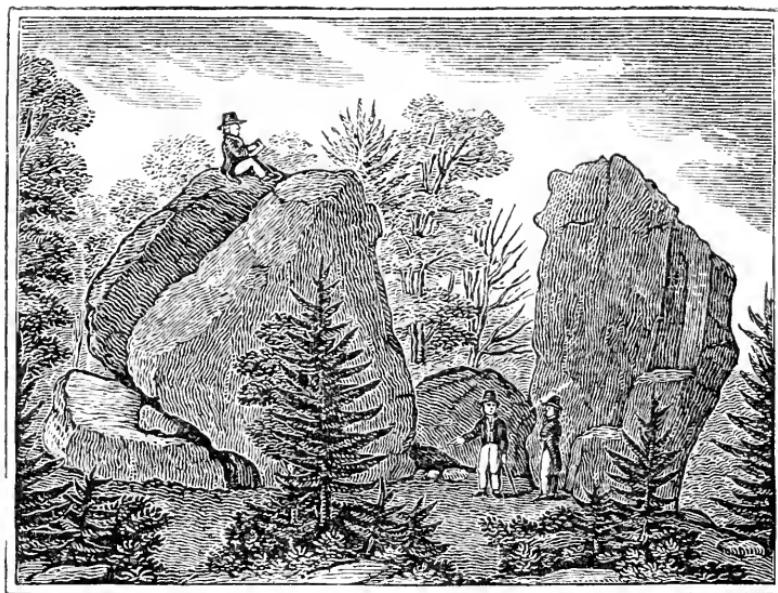
Gen. Whalley is supposed to have died at Hadley, Mass., at the house of the Rev. Mr. Russel, and was buried somewhere on his premises, before the year 1680. According to a letter written by Goff to his wife in 1674, Whalley's mind appears to be somewhat impaired before his decease, as is seen in the following extract:

"Your old friend, Mr. R. [Gen. Whalley] is yet living, but continues in that weak condition of which I formerly have given you account, and have not much to add. He is scarce capable of any rational discourse, his memory and speech doth so much fail him, and seems not to take much notice of any thing that is either done or said, but patiently bears all things, and never complains of any thing. The common and very frequent question is to know how he doth, and his answer, for the most part, is, 'Very well, I praise God,' which he utters with a very low and weak voice. When he wants any thing he cannot speak well for it, because he forgets the name of it, and sometimes asks for one thing when he means another, so that his eye or finger is oftentimes a better interpreter of his mind than his tongue. . . . He has not been able of a long time to dress or undress himself; nor to feed. orderly without help, and it is a great mercy that he hath a friend that takes pleasure in being helpful to him; and I bless the Lord that gives me such an opportunity, and a heart to use it in so good and necessary work."

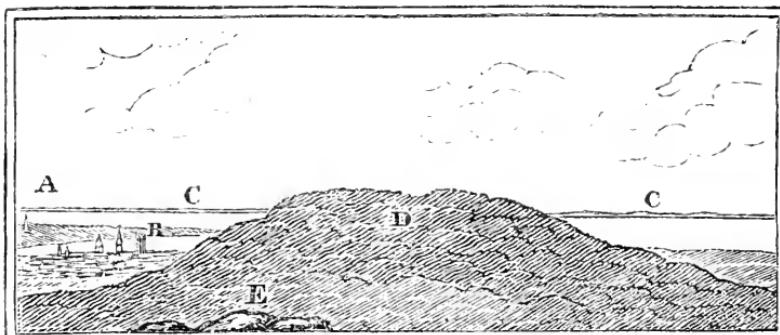
The two Judges, Goff and Whalley, arrived at Boston from England, the 27th of July, 1660, and took up their residence in Cambridge; but finding it unsafe to remain any longer, they left that place, and arrived at New Haven the 7th of March, 1661. They were well treated by the minister and magistrates, and for some days thought themselves entirely out of danger. But the news of the king's proclamation being brought to New Haven, they were obliged to abscond. The 27th of March they returned, and lay concealed in the house of Mr. Davenport,

the minister, until the 30th of April. Mr. Davenport was threatened with being called to an account, for concealing and comforting traitors ; but the judges, who had before removed from Mr. D.'s house upon intimation of his danger, generously resolved to deliver themselves up to the authorities of New Haven. They accordingly let the Deputy Governor, Mr. Leete, know where they were ; but he took no measures to secure them, and the next day some of their friends came to them and advised them not to surrender. Having publicly shown themselves at New Haven, they had cleared Mr. Davenport from the suspicion of concealing them ; after which, they returned to their cave, which still goes by the name of the *Judges' Cave*. It is situated near the top of West Rock, about half a mile from the southern extremity. It is a place well chosen for observing any approach to the mountain ; likewise, any vessel coming into the harbor, can from this rock be easily seen. The cave is formed on a base of perhaps forty feet square, by huge broad pillars of stone, fifteen or twenty feet high, standing erect and elevated above the surrounding superficies of the mountain, surrounded with trees, which then concealed it from observation. The apertures being closed with branches of trees, or otherwise, a well covered and convenient lodgment might be formed, as these rocks, being contiguous at the top, furnished space below large enough to contain bedding, and two or three persons. Mr. Richard Sperry, who lived on the west side of the Rock, about a mile from this cave, supplied them with daily food, sometimes carrying it himself, and at other times sending it by his boys, tied up in a cloth, with directions to leave it on a certain stump, from which the Judges would take it.

The incident which caused them to leave the cave was this : the mountain being a haunt for wild animals, one night, as the Judges lay in bed, a panther or catamount, putting his head into the aperture of the cave, blazed his eye-balls in such a frightful manner upon them, as greatly terrified them. One of them took to his heels, and fled down to Sperry's house for safety. Considering this situation too dangerous to remain any longer, they quitted it.



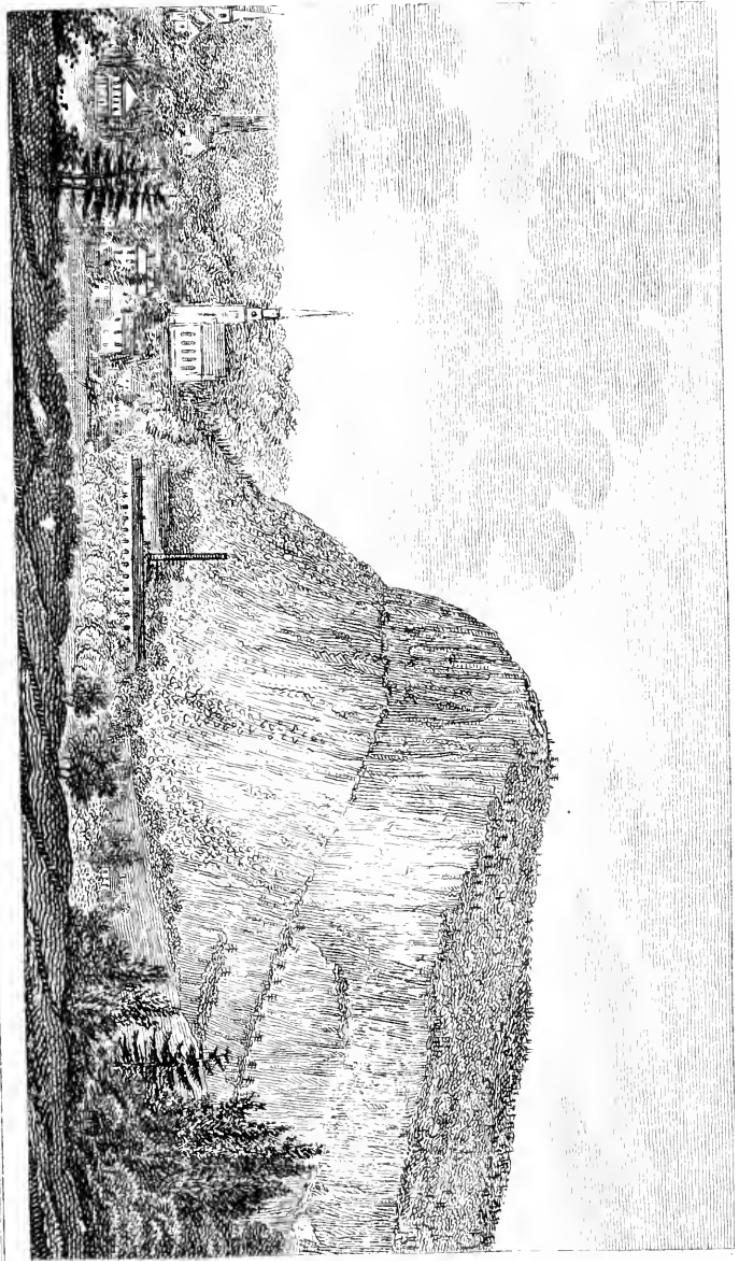
South view of the Judges' Cave.



View from the top of the Judges' Cave.

A, East Haven Church. B, New Haven. C, Long Island. D, Southern extremity of the West Rock. E, Top of the Cave or Rock.

On the perpendicular rock shown in the engraving was formerly very legibly engraved, "*Opposition to Tyrants is Obedience to God.*" The first time the Judges lodged in the aperture formed by these isolated rocks appeared to have been, according to Goff's Journal, on the fifteenth of May, 1661.



WESTVILLE, & W. R. ROCK in New Haven,

"Another place of their abode, in the vicinity of New Haven, was at a spot called *The Lodge*. It was situated at a spring, in a valley, about three miles west, or a little north-west, from the last mentioned residence. North of it was an eminence, called the *Fort*, to this day, from which there was a full view of the harbor, to the south-east, seven miles off. There were several other places on and about the West Rock which were used by them for places of concealment. The two mentioned were their principal places, however."—*Stiles' Hist. Judges.*

Among the many traditional anecdotes and stories concerning the events which took place at and about the time the Judges' pursuers were at New Haven, are the following:

1. The day they were expected, the Judges walked out towards the Neck Bridge, the road the pursuers must enter the town. At some distance from the bridge, the sheriff, who was then Mr. Kimberly, overtook them with a warrant for their apprehension, and endeavored to take them. The Judges stood upon their defence, and planted themselves behind a tree; being expert at fencing, they defended themselves with their cudgels, and repelled the officer, who went into town to obtain assistance, and upon his return, found they had escaped into the woods beyond his reach.

2. That immediately after this, during the same day, the Judges hid themselves under the Neck Bridge, where they lay concealed while the pursuivants rode over it, and passed into town; and that the Judges returned to New Haven that night, and lodged at the house of Mr. Jones. All this, tradition says, was a preconcerted and contrived business, to show that the magistrates at New Haven had used their endeavors to apprehend them before the arrival of the pursuers.

3. That when the pursuers were searching the town, the Judges, in shifting their situations, happened by accident or design at the house of a Mrs. Evers, a respectable lady. She, seeing the pursuivants coming, ushered her guests out at the back door, who after walking a short distance, instantly returned to the house, and were concealed by her in one of the apartments. The pursuers,

coming in, inquired whether the regicides were at her house. She answered, they had been there, but were just gone away, and pointed out the course they went into the woods and fields. By her polite and artful address, she diverted their attention from the house, and putting them upon a false scent, thereby secured her friends.

4. That while the Judges were at the house of Mr. Richard Sperry, they were surprised with an unexpected visit from their pursuers, whom they espied at a distance; as the causeway to the house lay through a morass, on each side of which was an impassible swamp. They were seen by the Judges when several rods from the house, who therefore had time to make their escape to the mountain.

5. At or about the time the pursuers came to New Haven, and perhaps a little before, to prepare the minds of the people for their reception, the Rev. Mr. Davenport preached publicly from this text—ISAIAH xvi, 3, 4 : “*Take counsel, execute judgment, make thy shadow as the night in the midst of the noonday ; hide the outcasts, betray not him that wandereth. Let mine outcasts dwell with thee, Moab ; be thou a covert to them from the face of the spoiler.*” This, doubtless, had its effect, and put the whole town upon their guard, and united the people in caution and concealment.

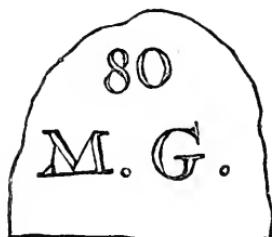
To show the dexterity of the Judges at fencing, the following story is told: That while at Boston, there appeared a fencing master, who, on a stage erected for the purpose, walked it for several days, challenging and defying any one to play with him at swords. At length one of the Judges, disguised in a rustic dress, holding in one hand a cheese, wrapped in a napkin, for a shield, with a broom-stick, whose mop he had besmeared with dirty puddle water as he passed along: thus equipped, he mounted the stage. The fencing master railed at him for his impudence, asked what business he had there, and bid him begone. The Judge stood his ground; upon which the gladiator made a pass at him with his sword, to drive him off—a rencontre ensued—the Judge received the sword into the cheese, and held it until he drew the mop of the broom gently over his mouth, and gave the gentle-

man a pair of whiskers. He made another pass, and plunging his sword a second time, it was caught and held in the cheese, whilst the mop was drawn gently over his eyes. At a third lunge, it was again caught and held in the cheese, until the Judge had rubbed the broom all over his face. Upon this, the gentleman let fall his small sword, and took up the broad sword. The Judge then said, "Stop, sir : hitherto, you see, I have only played with you, and not attempted to harm you ; but if you come at me now with the broad sword, know that I will certainly take your life." The firmness with which he spoke struck the master, who, desisting, exclaimed, "Who can you be ? You must be either Goff, Whalley, or the Devil, for there was no other man in England that could beat me."

On the 13th of October, 1664, they left New Haven, and arrived at Hadley the latter part of the same month. During their abode at Hadley, the famous Indian war, called "*King Philip's War*," took place. The pious congregation of Hadley were observing a Fast on the occasion of this war ; and being at public worship in the meeting-house, September 1st, 1675, were suddenly surrounded by a body of Indians. It was customary in the frontier towns, and even at New Haven, in these Indian wars, for a select number of the congregation to go armed to public worship. It was so at Hadley at this time. The people immediately took to their arms, but were thrown into great confusion. Had Hadley been taken, the discovery of the Judges would have been unavoidable. Suddenly, and in the midst of the people, there appeared a man of very venerable aspect, and different from the inhabitants in his apparel, who took the command, arranged and ordered them in the best military manner. Under his direction, they repelled and routed the enemy, and thereby saved the town. He immediately vanished, and the inhabitants could account for the phenomenon in no other way, but by considering that person as an angel sent of God upon that special occasion for their deliverance ; and for some time after, said and believed that they had been saved by an angel. Nor did they know otherwise till fifteen or twenty years after, when at length

it became known at Hadley that the two Judges had been secreted there. The angel was Goff, for Whalley was superannuated in 1675. The last letter from Goff of which we have any knowledge is dated April 2, 1679; it is dated "*Ebenezer*," the name given to his different places of abode. One tradition is, that after the death of Whalley, his father-in-law, Goff left Hadley and went to Hartford, and afterwards to New Haven. Here he visited his friend Dixwell; but being fearful of discovery, he wandered about and lived in secret places, and died somewhere in, or near New Haven, where he was buried secretly. The correctness of this tradition is somewhat

HEAD STONE.
1 foot broad, 10 inches
high.



confirmed by a monument still remaining behind the Center Church, at the N.E. angle of Dixwell's new monument, nearly covered up by the earth. The annexed engraving shows its shape, and the inscription upon it. The M. is so engraved that it may be taken for an inverted W, and thus W. G. read for William Goff, which seems more probable, as a deep, strong line is cut underneath the M., evidently intentional. The figures 80, over these initials, probably refer to 1680, the year of his death.

The object of having obscure or indefinite inscriptions over the remains of the Judges, was evidently to prevent a discovery of their burial places by their enemies. It was justly feared that if in their power to have obtained their bodies, they would have treated them with every indignity.

A Royalist historian, in speaking of Goff, thus remarks: "In 1660, a little before the restoration of King Charles II., he betook himself to his heels to save his neck, without any regard had to his majesty's proclamation; wandered about, fearing every one that he met should slay him; and was living at Lausanna in 1664, with Edward Ludlow, Edward Whalley, and other regicides, when John Lisle, another of that number, was there by certain generous royalists dispatched. He afterwards lived

several years in vagabondship; but when he died, or where his carcass was buried, is as yet unknown to me."

That General Goff was for a time concealed in Hartford, seems quite probable from the following letter of Sir Edmund Andross to Gov. Leete of Connecticut, still preserved among the Miscellaneous State Papers, vol. 1:

Hon'ble S'r's.——Being informed by Deposicon* here taken upon Oath that Coll Goth hath been and is still kept and concealed by Capt. Joseph Bull and his sons in the Towne of Hartford under the name of Mr Cooke the sd Goth and Coll Whaley (who is since dead in yor parts) having been persued as Traitors, that I may not be wanting in my duty, doe hereby give you the above intimacon, noe wayes doubting of yor loyalty in every respect and remaine Hon'ble Srs. Your affectionate neighbor and humble servant

E. ANDROSS.

New York, May 18th, 1680.

Superscription—

For the Honoble John Leete Esqr Governor and the Assistants of His Maties Colony of Connecticut, att Hartford. These. For his Maties special service.

MATTHIAS NICHOLS, Sec'y,

On the receipt of this letter, June 10th, the Governor and Secretary dispatched a special warrant to the Marshal and Constables "to make diligent search in the houses, out-houses, and all places therein, for the sayd Coll. Goff, &c." As might have been expected, no person, *by that time*, was found to apprehend, answering the description given.

The evidence is quite clear that General Whalley died at Hadley, and was buried somewhere on, or near the premises of Mr. Russell, the minister of that place. The tradition is, that his remains were afterwards taken up, and interred near those of his companions in arms, Colonel Dixwell, General Goff, and their common friend,

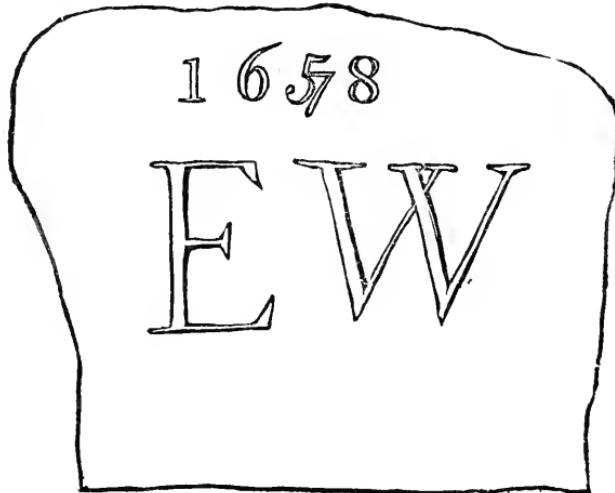
* This deposition was recently discovered among New York Colonial MSS. at Albany, endorsed "The Deposicon of John London of Windsor in Connecticut Apr. 20. 1678." This deponent certified that he, with Dr. Howard, of Windsor, (who knew Goff in England) went to the house of Capt. Bull, and were well satisfied that he was the person. He also states that Whalley was dead and buried in Hadley, and that the Trade driven by said Bull or his children, in Goods or Merchandise, was on behalf of said Goff; and that Mr. James Richards, of Hartford, brought over a cargo for him "about two yeares agoe."

Governor Jones,* in the rear of the Center Church in New Haven. The tradition also is, that the stones now



HEAD STONE.

2 feet wide and high, 8 inches thick.—Blue dark stone,



* Generals Goff and Whalley (it is said) sailed from England with Gov. Jones, of New Haven, which circumstance probably had some influence in bringing the Regicides to New Haven. Gov. Jones was buried by the side of his father-in-law, Gov. Eaton. Col. Dixwell's grave almost touched that of the governor's, and the monuments said to be those of Goff and Whalley are about twelve feet from the same place.

remaining, inscribed with the letters E. W., [*for Edward Whalley*] designate the place of interment.

The annexed is a correct copy of each of the E. W. stones. The reader will observe in the cut, that the date on Whalley's head stone may be read 1658, which was about twenty years before his death. The extension, however, of the line, in a direct course beyond the curve of the 5, has the aspect of design for concealment. The inscription upon the foot stone E. W., and the three figures 16-8, are plain and distinct; but the intermediate figure is obscure. In the date of the foot stone, the 5 is discernible; the upper line of the 7 is also obvious. It may be read, therefore, 1658 or 1678; and there is little doubt but that the latter was the date intended, as, according to Goff's letter to his wife, Whalley died about this time.

COL. JOHN DIXWELL was another of King Charles's Judges. He was born in the county of Kent, England. He was a gentleman in good and easy circumstances, being possessed of a manor and other estates in England. Engaging in the civil wars, he became an officer in the army under the Parliament and Protectorate; was nominated sheriff of the county of Kent, and became member of Parliament for Kent in 1654. At the Restoration, he abdicated his country, in 1660; but when he first came to New England is unknown. The first notice we have of him is in Goff's Journal, while the Judges were at Hadley, wherein it is entered that Colonel Dixwell came to them there February 10th, 1664-5; but ever after they called him Mr. Davids; and afterwards he went by the name of James Davids, Esq., till his death.

The time when Col. Dixwell first came to New Haven is unknown, but is supposed to have been about the year 1670. During the time he resided in New Haven he was known by the name of *James Davids*, and nothing extraordinary occurred concerning him. From 1674 to 1685, the Church had no settled minister with whom he might associate. The Rev. Nicholas Street, the minister at his first coming here, soon died. For above eleven years, the Church was destitute of a pastor, and supplied by occasional and temporary preaching only, until Mr.

Pierpont's settlement, in 1685. With him the Colonel entered immediately into an open and unreserved communication ; but this was only for the short space of three or four of the last years of his exile. During this short time, however, there was the greatest intimacy between them, which appears to have been concealed even from the minister's wife ; for tradition says, that Madam Pierpont, observing their remarkable intimacy, and wondering at it, used to ask him what he saw in that old gentleman, who was so fond of leading an obscure, unnoticed life, that they should be so intimate, and take such pleasure in being together ; for Mr. Dixwell's house being situated on the east corner of College and Grove-streets, and Mr. Pierpont's near the corner of Elm and Temple-streets, and their house lots being contiguous, and cornering upon one another, they had beaten a path in walking across their lots to meet and converse together at the fence. In answer to his wife's question, Mr. Pierpont remarked, that the old gentleman was a very learned man, and understood more about religion, and all other subjects, than any other person in the place, and that if she knew the value of him, she would not wonder at their intimacy. Among other traditional anecdotes concerning him, this is one :

" Sir Edmund Andros came to America, and became Governor of New York in 1675, to 1684, and of Massachusetts from 1686 to 1689. In one of his tours through the Colony of Connecticut, about 1686, attending public worship at New Haven, he observed a venerable old gentleman at meeting, and, noticing him closely, discerned something singular in him, and suspected him. After meeting, he inquired who that person was, and was told that he was a merchant who resided in town. Sir Edmund replied that he knew he was not a merchant, and became particularly inquisitive about him. Probably Col. Dixwell was notified of the inquisitiveness of the stranger concerning his person and character, for the Colonel was not seen at meeting in the afternoon."

In connection with this, another tradition makes mention of a circumstance indicating how obnoxious Sir Edmund was at New Haven, as well as through New England. He

being at meeting here, and probably on the same Lord's day as the above, the deacon gave out the 52d Psalm to sing, in Sternhold and Hopkins' version, which begins thus :

Why dost thou, tyrant, boast abroad,
Thy wicked works to praise?
Dost thou not know there is a God,
Whose mercies last always?

Why dost thy mind yet still devise
Such wicked wiles to warp?
Thy tongue untrue, in forging lies,
Is like a razor sharp.

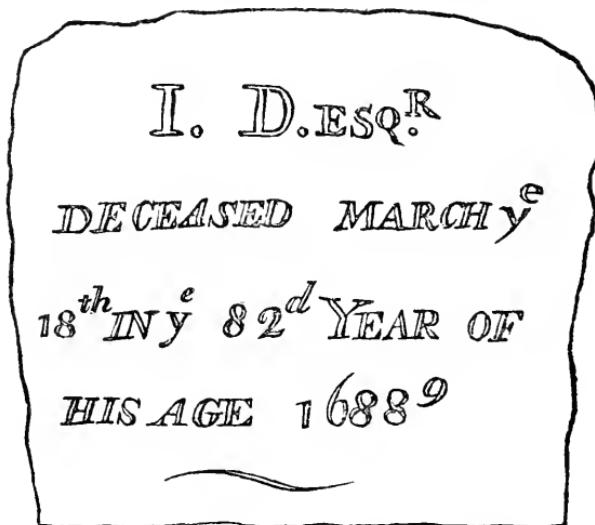
Thou dost delight in fraud and guile,
In mischief, blood, and wrong;
Thy lips have learned the flattering stile,
O false, deceitful tongue!

Governor Andros felt it as an intended insult upon himself, and after meeting resented it as such, and reprehended the deacon for it. But being told that it was the usage of this Church to sing the Psalms in course, he excused the deacon, and let the matter drop. But it is not improbable, that though this might be the general custom, yet in this instance, a Psalm was selected for Sir Edmund's contemplation.

Colonel Dixwell carried on no secular business, but employed his time in reading, and walking into the neighboring groves and woods adjacent to his house. Mr. Pierpont had a large library, from which, as well as from his own collection, he could be supplied with a variety of books. He often spent his evenings at Mr. Pierpont's, and when they were by themselves, retired to his study, where they indulged themselves with great familiarity and humor, had free and unrestrained conversation upon all matters, whether of religion or politics. But when in company, Mr. Pierpont behaved towards Colonel D. with caution and reserve. The Colonel spent much of his retirement in reading history, and, as a token of his friendship for Mr. Pierpont, he, in his last will, presented him with Raleigh's History of the World.

After a pilgrimage of twenty-nine years in exile from his native country, and banishment into oblivion from the world, of which seventeen years at least, probably more, were spent in New Haven, (by the name of James Davids, Esq.,) Colonel Dixwell died in this place.

He and all the other Judges lived and died in the firm expectation of a revolution in England. This had actually taken place the November before his death, but, the news not having arrived, he died ignorant of it, about a month before the seizure of Sir Edmund Andros, at Boston. At his death, he discovered his true character to the people, and owned the name of John Dixwell, but requested that no monument should be erected at his grave, giving an account of his person, name, and character, alledging as a reason, "lest his enemies might dishonor his ashes," requesting that only a plain stone might be set up at his grave, inscribed with his initials, J. D., Esq., with his age, and time of his death. Accordingly, a plain rough stone was erected at his grave, close by the graves of Governor Eaton and Governor Jones, charged with this inscription, as at first put up and engraved by his friends. The following is a correct copy, both of the shape of the stone, as well as the inscription upon it.

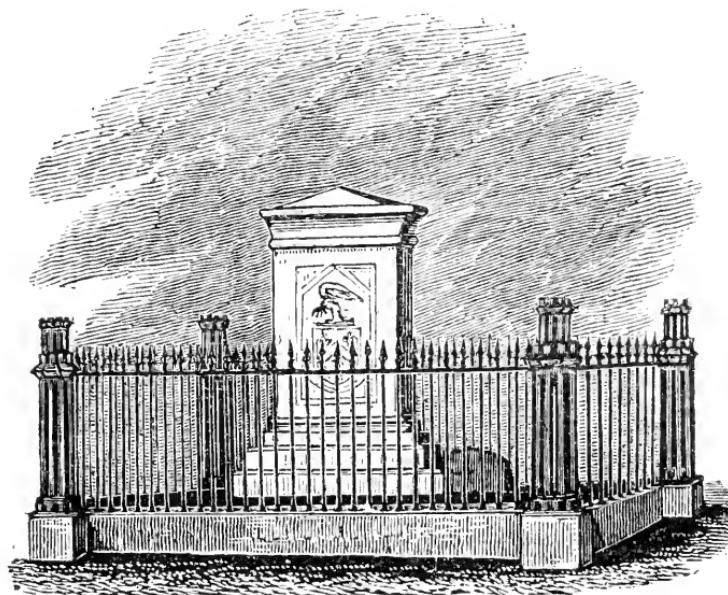


$2\frac{1}{4}$ feet high and broad, 5 in. thick:—red stone.

Whilst residing in New Haven, he was twice married,

and at his death, he left a wife and two children. His will was afterwards exhibited, approved, and recorded in the Probate office.

President Stiles, in his History of the Judges, says : " So late as the last French War, 1760, some British officers, passing through New Haven, and hearing of Dixwell's grave, visited it, and declared, with rancorous and malicious vengeance, that if the British ministry knew it, they would even then cause their bodies to be dug up and vilified. Often have we heard the crown officers aspersing and vilifying them ; and some, so late as 1775, visited and treated the graves with marks of indignity too indecent to be mentioned." It was especially so during Queen Anne's time, and even that of the Hanoverian family, there has been no time in which this grave has not been threatened by numerous sycophantic crown dependents with indignity and ministerial vengeance.



Col. Dixwell's Monument.

The above is a representation of the Dixwell Monument recently erected in the rear of the Center Church, by Mr. Dixwell, of Boston, in memory of his ancestor. The inclosure about the monument is about twelve feet

square ; the original grave was at its north-eastern corner. After a lapse of *one hundred and sixty-one years*, on the 22d of November, 1849, his remains were disinterred and inclosed within a small box, and placed in the center of the inclosure, and the present monument erected over them. The remains were taken up by permission of the authorities, soon after 5 o'clock in the morning. The color of the earth indicated the exact size of the grave, and the remains were found in a much better state than was expected. Most of the large bones were found entire, though the smaller ones had mostly become "resolved to dust." According to the measurement taken, this exiled patriot was about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and his head, which was examined by an eminent surgeon present, indicated, according to the theory of the phrenologists, great energy and decision of character.

The west side of the monument has the following inscription :

"Here rest the remains of JOHN DIXWELL, Esq., of the Priory of Folkestone, in the county of Kent, England, of a family long prominent in Kent and Warwickshire, and himself possessing large estates, and much influence in his country ; he espoused the popular cause in the revolution of 1640. Between 1640 and 1660, he was colonel in the army, an active member of four parliaments, thrice in the council of state, and one of the high court which tried and condemned *King Charles the First*. At the restoration of the monarchy, he was compelled to leave his country ; and, after a brief residence in Germany, came to New Haven, and here lived in seclusion, but enjoying the esteem and friendship of its most worthy citizens, till his death, in 1688-9."

The inscription on the east side.

"JOHN DIXWELL, a zealous patriot, a sincere Christian, an honest man ; he was faithful to duty through good and through evil report ; and, having lost fortune, position, and home in the cause of his country, and of human rights, found shelter and sympathy here, among the fathers of New England. His descendants have erected this monument as a tribute of respect to his memory, and as a grateful record of the generous protection extended to him by the early inhabitants of *New Haven*. Erected A. D. 1849."

On the southern side is the Dixwell coat of arms. On the north side is a copy of the inscription on the ancient monument, which was removed with the remains, and placed within the iron railed inclosure.

EXTRACT'S FROM NEWSPAPERS PREVIOUS TO THE REVOLUTION.

The first Newspaper published in New Haven was the Connecticut Gazette, by J. Parker & Co., in which Dr. Franklin was connected. The earliest number before us, (perhaps the oldest one in existence,) is No. 130, from which it would appear that it was first issued in 1755. At its first appearance, it was only about 14 inches wide, and 9½ long, containing two columns to a side. The following advertisements, notices, &c., are copied from this paper, and may be matter of curiosity to many, and also in some instances serve to illustrate historical facts.

NEW HAVEN :

Printed by J. PARKER & COMPANY, at the Post Office, near Captain Peck's at the Long Wharf, where this paper may be had at 2s. 6d. *Lawful Money*, per Quarter, if sent by the special post; or 1s. 10d. *Half Penny*, without Postage; the first Quarter to be paid at Entrance. *Note.* Thirteen Papers go to the Quarter, none to stop but at the end of the Quarter. *Saturday, October 1st, 1757.*

New Haven, June 16th, 1758.

Next week will be publish'd Proposals for sending by Subscription a Post to Albany, during the Summer, and for paying the postage of all Letters to the Connecticut Soldiers in the Army. Toward which the Printers of this paper will advance *Five Pounds* lawful money. This is mentioned now, that Gentlemen may be as expeditious as possible in sending in subscriptions.

New Haven, January 22d, 1761.

His Honour the Governor, having received Dispatches, confirming the accounts of the death of our late most Gracious Sovereign, King George the Second, on the 25th day of October, 1760:—and other Dispatches also, for proclaiming his present Majesty.—In pursuance thereof, yesterday issued orders for the Militia to appear under arms.

Whereupon (though many of them from considerable distances,) two troops of Horse, and four companies of Foot, with great dispatch and alertness, were this day before noon, drawn up on the Great Square, before the Town House; on notice whereof, his Honour, the Governor, with the Gentleman of the Councel, (on this occasion convened) with many other Gentleman of Character and

Distinction, were escorted by Capt. Peck's company of foot, from the Council Chamber to the place of Parade; where in the audience of a numerous Concource (the severity of the season notwithstanding) *with great alacrity* convened.

His Sacred Majesty was proclaimed by reading and proclaiming aloud the following PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it hath pleased Almighty God to call in his Mercy our late Sovereign Lord King George the Second, of blessed and glorious memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crown of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, as also the supreme dominion and sovereign right of the Colony of Connecticut in New England, and all other his late Majesty's dominions in America, are solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince George, Prince of Wales; We therefore the Governor and Company, assisted with numbers of the principal Inhabitants of this Colony, do now, hereby with one full voice and consent of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim, that the high and mighty Prince George, Prince of Wales, is now by the death of our late sovereign, of happy and glorious memory, become our only lawful and rightful Liege, Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the faith, Supreme Lord of the said Colony of Connecticut in New England, and all other his late Majesty's dominions and Territories in America, to whom we do acknowledge all Faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection; beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal King George the Third, with long and happy years to reign over us.

Given at the Council Chamber at New Haven, the Twenty-second day of January, in the first year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord *George* the Third, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. Annoque Domini 1761.
GOD SAVE THE KING.

Which proclamation was subscribed by His Honour the Governor, Deputy Governor and the Gentleman of the Council, and many other Gentlemen of a Civil, Military and Ecclesiastical Character, &c. Which was followed by three general Huzzas, and a Royal Salute of 21 Cannon, the Governor, Deputy Governor, and Council, with numbers of Clergy, and other Gentleman of Distinction, were again escorted to Mr. Beer's; where an elegant entertainment was provided on the occasion; and his Majesty's, the Royal Family's, the King of Prussia's, and other loyal healths were drank; and the Militia, after proper refreshment, seasonably discharged; and the whole conducted and concluded with great Decency and Order, and great Demonstrations of joy.

To BE SOLD, several likely Negro Boys and Girls: arrived from the coast of Africa.

SAMUEL WILLIS, at Middletown.

Whereas on last Tuesday evening, a number of persons gathered together near the College, and there, and round the town, fired a great number of guns, to the great disturbance and terror of his Majesty's subjects, and brake the college windows and fences, and several of them had gowns on, with a design to bring a scandal upon the College. These may certify, that I and the Tutors, several times walked among, and near the rioters, and could not see any scholars among them; but they appeared to be principally, the people of the town with some few strangers.

September 12, 1761.

T. CLAP.

*At a Meeting of the President and Fellows of Yale College, July 21,
1762.*

Whereas many of the Students of this College have run greatly into debt with the Merchants, Tavern keepers, and others, for unnecessary things, whereby they have involved themselves with their parents in great difficulties.

Voted, That no Undergraduate, Student of this College, be allowed to buy, sell or exchange any thing whatsoever, in New Haven, without the express direction of their respective parents or guardians of the scholars to appoint some discreet person in New Haven to have the oversight of the expences of their children: And that all the money they expend here pass through their hands. And the law of College respecting scholars debts shall be understood of such debts only as are contracted with the consent of their respective parents, Guardians, Overseers, or the Authority of College as aforesaid.

New Haven, March 5, 1762.

Last Saturday afternoon, David Slusher and James Daley were cropt, branded with the letter B, on their foreheads, and received, each of them, Fifteen Stripes on their naked Bodies, pursuant to their sentences, for, some time since, breaking open and robbing the shop of Mr. Philo Mills, of Derby.

A Likely Negro Wench and Child to be sold.—Inquire of the Printer.

To be sold by the subscriber, of Branford, a likely Negro Wench, 18 years of age, is acquainted with all sorts of House Work; is sold for no fault

June 15 1763.

New Haven, July 4, 1763.

We the subscribers, Selectmen of the town of New Haven, do hereby give notice to the Inhabitants of said town, that there will be a Vendue on the 2d Monday of August next, at the State House in said town, at four of the Clock in the afternoon, where those persons which are maintained by the Town will be set up, and those persons who will keep them at the cheapest rate may have them. Also, a number of Children will be bound out, until they are either 14 or 21 years of age, if any persons appear to take them.

WILLIAM GRENOUGH,
AMOS HITCHCOCK,
JOHN MIX,
THOMAS HOWELL. } *Selectmen.*

A year is past since the Printer of this paper published proposals for reviving the *Connecticut Gazette*. 'Tis needless to mention the reasons why it did not appear sooner. He returns thanks to all those who favored him at that time, and hopes they are yet willing to try how far he is able to give them satisfaction. A sample of it is now sent abroad, in order to collect a sufficient number of Subscribers barely to pay the charge of carrying it on. When such a number appears,

It shall be printed weekly, and delivered to subscribers in town and country, at the rate of *two-pence* for each paper, which is *Eight Shillings and Eight Pence* for one year. And no addition shall be made to the price when the Stamp Act takes effect, if it is then encouraged so as to be afforded at that rate.

Subscribers are not desired to engage for any particular time, so that they can stop it when they please,

A special post is appointed to carry it out of the common Post-Roads.

Advertisements shall be printed at a moderate Price, according to their length.

All kinds of Provision, Fire-Wood, and other suitable Country Produce will be taken as pay, of those who cannot spare money, if delivered at the Printer's Dwelling House, or at any other place which may accidentally suit him.

The printer hereby invites the benevolent of all parties to send him an account of whatever novelties they think may be useful to their Countrymen. The shortest hints on such subjects, however written, will be gratefully received and faithfully communicated to the Public if convenient.

Besides the help he hopes to receive from different Correspondents in this colony and elsewhere, the Printer has sent for 3 sorts of English Magazines, the Monthly Review of New Books, and one of the best London Newspapers ; these, together with American Intelligence,

from Nova Scotia to Georgia, inclusive, and also from Canada, cannot fail to furnish him with a constant stock of momentous materials and fresh advices to fill this Gazette.

BENJAMIN MECOM,
At the Post Office, New Haven.

July 5, 1765.

Just Imported from Dublin in the Brig Darby.

A parcel of Irish Servants, both Men and Women, and to be sold cheap, by Israel Boardman, at Stamford.

5th January, 1764.

TO THE GOOD PEOPLE OF CONNECTICUT.

When I undertook the office of Distributor of Stamps for this colony, I meant a service to you, and really thought you would have viewed it in that light when you come to understand the nature of the stamp act and that of the office; but since it gives you so much uneasiness, you may be assured, if I find (after the act takes place, which is the first of November) that you shall not incline to purchase or make use of any stamp Paper, I shall not force it upon you, nor think it worth my while to trouble you or myself with any exercise of my office; but if, by that time, I shall find you generally in much need of stamp paper, and very anxious to obtain it, I shall hope you will be willing to receive it of me, (if I shall happen to have any,) at least until another person more agreeable to you can be appointed in my room.

I cannot but wish you would think more how to get rid of the stamp act than of the Officers who are to supply you with the Paper, and that you had learnt more of the nature of my Office, before you had undertaken to be so very angry at it.

I am yours, &c.,
J. INGERSOLI.

New Haven, 24th August, 1765.

New Haven, Sept. 13.

On the 6th Inst., the civil Authority, Select Men, and a considerable number of the principal Gentlemen and Inhabitants of the town of New Haven, being occasionally met, at the Court House in said town, were informed that there was a report, that a considerable number of persons from some of the neighboring towns were expected to assemble in said New Haven, and to be joyned by some of the people of the Town, to shew their Resentment against the Gentleman appointed Distributor of Stamps for this colony, and that it was said that some of the principal men of the town would countenance the thing. Whereupon, the Gentlemen present unanimously declared their dislike and disapprobation of any such proceedings, as being of dangerous Ten-

dency, and resolved to use their endeavours to discourage and prevent any such riotous Assembly, and would advise the people of this town not to be concerned therein. They at the same time, declared that they were desirous that all proper and lawful measures might be taken to obtain a Repeal of the late stamp act, which occasions so great and universal uneasiness in the country ; and they thought the most likely way to effect it would be for the colonies to unite in a dutiful remonstrance to the King and Parliament for relief. And that the wisdom of the Honorable General Assembly (the time of whose session is near at hand) may safely be relied on to conduct the affair on behalf of this colony.

New Haven, September 20, 1765.

On the 17th inst., the Freemen of this town met here. After choosing *Roger Sherman, Esq.* and *Mr. Samuel Bishop* to represent them in the General Assembly to be holden next month, they unanimously desired those Representatives to use their utmost endeavours, (at the Assembly now sitting at Hartford, and also at the ensuing Session here,) to obtain a Repeal of the stamp act. The Stamp Master General of this colony was at the said meeting, where these words were read aloud : “ *Likewise, voted that the Freemen present earnestly desire Mr. Ingersoll to resign his Stamp Office immediately.* ” Numerous were the signs of consent to this vote, when a gentleman condemned it as needless and inconsistent after their former proceedings. The Stamp Officer then arose, and declared, in the strongest terms, that he would not resign till he discovered how the General Assembly were in that respect. ’Tis said he is gone to Hartford to make that important discovery ; and he has wrote to New York, requesting that the Stamp Paper may be detained there till it is wanted here.

The following is the principal part of Mr. J. Ingersoll’s account of his resignation of the office of *Stamp Master*, on his way to Hartford from New Haven, as given in the Connecticut Gazette of September 27th, 1765.

* * * “ On Thursday, the 9th inst., I set off alone about seven o’clock, for Hartford, but just as I was mounting, Mr. Bishop said he would go along and see what would happen, and accordingly overtook me, as I did Major Hall, a member of the Assembly, upon the road ; and so we went on together until we come within about two or three miles of Wethersfield, when we met an advanced party of about four or five persons. I told them who I was, upon which they turned, and I fell into conversation with them, upon the subject of my office, &c. About half a mile further, we met another party of about thirty, whom I accosted, and who turned and went on in the same manner. We rid a little further, and met with the main body, who, I judge, were about five

hundred men, all on horse-back, and having white staves. They were preceded by three trumpets; next followed two persons dressed in red, with laced hats; then the rest, two abreast; some others, I think, were in red, being, I suppose, Militia officers. They opened and received me; then all went forward until we came into the main street in the town of Wethersfield, when one riding up to the person with whom I was joined, and who I took to be a principal leader or commandant, said to him, We can't all hear and see so well in a house, we had as good have the business done here; upon this they formed into a circle, having me in the middle, with some two or three more, who seemed to be principal managers, Major Hall and Mr. Bishop also keeping near me. I began to speak to the audience, but stopt, and said I did not know why I should say anything, for that I was not certain I knew what they wanted of me; they said they wanted me to resign my office of Stamp Distributor. I then went on to tell them that I had always declared that I would not exercise the office against the general inclinations of the people. That I had given to the Governor, to be communicated to the Assembly, my declarations upon that head; and that I had given orders to have the stamp papers stopt at New York, from whence it should not come until I should be able to learn from the Assembly that it was their choice and inclination to have it come, as I did not think it safe to have it come without their consent. That I was under bonds to the Stamp Office in England, and did not think it safe or proper for me to resign the office to every one that should ask it of me; and that I only waited to have the sense of the government, whether to conform to the act or not, in order to my getting dismissed from the office in a proper manner. And as it has been said that the Assembly would not say anything about the matter, I had now put it upon this fair footing, that if they did not by some act relative to the affair show their minds and inclination to have the stamp paper brought into the colony, I should not think it safe, as times were, to suffer the same to come in, nor take any steps in my office; also observed to 'em, that the Governor would have power and instructions to put in another if I should be removed; that the step could do them no good, &c. They said, Here is the sense of the government, and no man shall exercise that office. I askt if they thought it was fair that the counties of Windham and New London should dictate to all the rest of the colony? Upon this, one said, It don't signify to parly—here is a great many people waiting, and you must resign. I said, I don't think it proper to resign till I meet a proper authority to ask it of me; and added, What if I don't resign? What will be the consequence? One said, *Your Fate.* Upon which I looked him full in the face, and said, with some warmth, *My Fate*, you say? Upon which a person just behind me said, The *fate of your office*. I answered that I could *die*, and perhaps as well now as another time; and that I should die but once. Upon which the commandant, (for so, for brevity sake, I beg leave to call the person who seemed to have the principal conduct of the affair,) said, We had better go along to a tavern, (and which we did,) and cautioned me not to irritate the people. When we came against the house, and the people began to alight, I said, You can soon tell what you intend to do—my business is at Hartford—may

I go there, or home ? and made a motion to go. They said No, you shan't go two rods from this spot before you have resigned ; and took hold of my horse's bridle ; when, after some little time, I dismounted, and went into the house with the persons who were called the Committee, being a certain number of the main body continuing without doors. And here I ought to mention that I was told repeatedly that they had no intentions of hurting me or my estate ; but would use me like a gentleman ; this, however, I conclude they will understand was on condition that I should comply with their demands.

" When I came into the house with this select committee, a great deal of conversation passed upon the subject, and upon some other matters, as my being supposed to be in England when the first leading vote of Parliament passed relative to the Stamp Act, and my not advising the Governor of it ; whereas, I was at that time in America—and the like, too tedious to relate. Upon the whole, this committee behaved with moderation and civility, and, I thought, seemed inclined to listen to certain proposals which I made ; but when the body of the people come to hear them, they rejected 'em, and nothing would do but I must resign.

" While I was detained here, I saw several members of the Assembly pass by, whom I hailed, acquainting them that I was there kept and detained as a prisoner ; and desired their and the Assembly's relief ; they stopt and spoke to the people ; but were told they had better go along to the Assembly, where they might possibly be wanted. Major Hall, also, finding his presence not altogethour agreeable, went away ; and Mr. Bishop, by my desire, went away to let the Governor and Assembly know the situation I was in.

After much time spent in fuitless proposals, I was told the people grew very impatient, and that I must bring the matter to a conclusion ; I then told them I had no more to say, and askt what would they do with me ? They said they would carry me to Windham a prisoner, but would keep me like a gentleman. I told them I would go to Windham, that I had lived very well there, and should like to go and live there again. This did not do. They then advised me to move from the front window, as the sight of me seemed to enrage the people. Sometimes the people from below would rush into the room in great numbers and look pretty fierce at me, and then the committee would desire them to withdraw.

To conclude.—After about three hours spent in this kind of way, and they telling me that certain of their gentlemen, members of the general assembly, had told them that they must get the matter over before the assembly had time to do any thing about it ; and that it was my artifice to wheedle the matter along until the assembly should, some how or other, get ensnared in the matter, &c. the Commandant coming up from below, with numbers following close behind in the passage, told me with seeming concern in his countenance, that he could not keep the people off from me any longer ; and if they once begun, he could not promise me when they would end. I now thought it was time to submit. I told him I did not think the cause worth dying for, and I would do whatever they should desire me to do.—Upon this I looked

out of a front window, beckoned to the people, and told them I had consented to comply with their desires ; and only waited to have something drawn up for me to sign. We then went to work to prepare the draught. I attempted to make one myself ; but they not liking it said they would draw one themselves, which they did, and I signed it. They then told me that the people insisted on my being sworn never to execute the office. This I refused to do somewhat peremptorily, urging that I thought it would be a prophanation of an oath. The committee seemed to think it might be dispensed with ; but said the people would not excuse it. One of the committee, however, said he would go down and try to persuade them off from it. I saw him from the window amidst the circle, and observing that the people seemed more and more fixt in their resolution of insisting upon it, I got up and told the people in the room, I would go and throw myself among them, and went down, they following me. When I came to the circle, they opened and let me in, when I mounted a chair which stood there by a table, and having beckoned silence, I proceeded to read off the declaration which I had signed ; and then proceeded to tell them, that I believed I was as averse to the Stamp Act as any of them ; that I had accepted my appointment to this office, I thought upon the fairest motives ; finding, however, how very obnoxious it was to the people, I had found myself in a very disagreeable situation ever since my coming home ; that I found myself, at the same time, under such obligations that I did not think myself at liberty peremptorily to resign my office without the leave of those who had appointed me ; that I was very sorry to see the country in the situation it was in ; that I could nevertheless in some measure excuse the people, as I believed they were actuated, by a zeal, though I feared, a misguided zeal for the good of their country ; and that I wished the transactions of that day might prove happy to the colony, though, I much feared the contrary ;—and much more to the same purpose.

When I had done, a person who stood near me, told me to give Liberty and Property, with three Cheers, which I did, throwing up my Hat into the air ; this was followed by loud Huzzas ; and then the people many of them, even pleased to take me by the hand and tell me I was restored to their former friendship. I then went with two or three more to a neighboring house, where we dined. I was then told the company expected to wait on me into Hartford, where they expected I should publish my declaration again. I reminded them of what they had before it might possibly ensnare the Assembly for them to have an opportunity to act, or do any thing about this matter ; some inclined to forego this step, but the main body insisted on it. We accordingly mounted I believe by this time, to the number of near one thousand, and rode into Hartford, the Assembly then sitting. They dismounted opposite the Assembly house, and about twenty yards from it. Some of them conducted me into an adjoining Tavern, while the main body drew up four abreast and marched in form round the Court House, preceded by three trumpets sounding ; then formed into a semi-circle at the door of the Tavern. I was then directed to go down to the door and read the paper I had signed, and which I did within

the hearing and presence of the assembly; and only added, that I wished the consequences of this day's transaction might be happy. This was succeeded with Liberty and Property, and three cheers; soon after which the people began to draw off and I suppose went home. I understood they came out with eight days provision, determined to find me if in the colony." * * * * *

COPY OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED RESIGNATION.

Wethersfield, Sept. 19th, 1765.

I do hereby promise, that I will never receive any Stamp-Papers, which may arrive from Europe, in consequence of any act lately passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, nor officiate in any manner as Stamp Master, or Distributor of Stamps within the Colony of Connecticut, either directly or indirectly, and I do hereby request all the Inhabitants of this his majesty's Colony of Connecticut, (notwithstanding the said Office or Trust has been committed to me,) not to apply to me, ever hereafter, for any such stamped Papers, hereby declaring, that I do resign said office, and execute these Presents of my own free will and accord, without any Equivocation or mental Reservation.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand,

J. INGERSOLL.

[The Hon. JARED INGERSOLL, whose name appears above, was born in Milford in 1722. He was a lawyer of the first respectability; and in 1757, was sent by the Legislature of the State as their Agent at the Court of Great Britain. In 1764, when in England, he was persuaded to take the office of Stamp Master. His acceptance of this office, says Dr. Dwight, "was unwise, but not accompanied with any ill design on his part against his country."]

New Haven, November 1st, 1765.

This Morning three Bells in this town which are near neighbors, began to toll here; and still continue tolling and saluting each other at suitable Intervals. They seem to speak the word November, in the most melancholy tone imaginable.

BENEDICT ARNOLD

Wants to buy a number of large genteel fat Horses, Pork, Oats and Hay.—And has to sell choice Cotton and Salt, by quantity or retail; and other Goods as usual.

New Haven, January 24, 1766.

MR. PRINTER: *Sir*—As I was a party concerned in whipping the Informer, the other day, and unluckily out of town when the Court set, and finding the affair misrepresented much to my disadvantage and many animadversions thereon, especially in one of your last by a very fair candid gentleman indeed, as he pretends; after he had insinuated all that malice could do, adds, that he will say nothing

to prejudice the minds of the people.—He is clearly seen through the Grass, but the weather is too cold for him to bite.—To satisfy the public, and in justice to myself and those concerned, I beg you'd insert in your next, the following detail of the affair.

The Informer having been a voyage with me, in which he was used with the greatest humanity, on our return was paid his wages to his full satisfaction ; and informed me of his intention to leave the town that day, wished me well, and departed the town as I imagined.—But he two days after endeavored to make information to a Custom House Officer ; but it being holy time was desired to call on Monday, early on which day I heard of his intention, and gave him a little Chastisement ; on which he left the town ; and on Wednesday returned to Mr. Beecher's, where I saw the fellow, who agreed to and signed the following acknowledgment and Oath.

I, Peter Boyle, not having the fear of God before my Eyes, but being instigated by the Devil, did, on the 24th instant, make information, or endeavour to do the same, to one of the Custom House Officers for the Port of New Haven, against *Benedict Arnold* for importing contraband goods, do hereby acknowledge I justly deserve a Halter for my malicious, wicked and cruel intentions.

I do now solemnly swear I will never hereafter make information, directly or indirectly, or cause the same to be done against any person or persons, whatever, for importing Contraband or any other goods into this Colony, or any Port of America ; and that I will immediately leave New Haven and never enter the same again. *So help me God.*

New Haven, 29th January, 1766.

This was done precisely at 7 o'clock, on which I engaged not to inform the sailors of his being in town, provided he would leave it immediately according to our agreement. Near four hours after I heard a noise in the street and a person informed me the sailors were at Mr. Beecher's. On enquiry, I found the fellow had not left the town. I then made one of the party and took him to the Whipping-Post, where he received near forty lashes with a small cord, and was conducted out of town ; since which, on his return, the affair was submitted to Col. David Wooster and Mr. Enos Allen, (Gentlemen of reputed good judgment and understanding) who were of opinion that the fellow was not whipped too much, and gave him 50s. damages only.

Query.—Is it good policy ; or would so great a number of People, in any trading town on the Continent, (New Haven excepted,) vindicate, protect and caress an informer—a character particularly at this alarming time so justly odious to the Public? Every such information tends to suppress our trade, so advantageous to the Colony, and to almost every individual both here and in Great Britain, and which is nearly ruined by the late detestable stamp and other oppressive acts—acts which we have so severely felt, and so loudly complained of, and so earnestly remonstrated against, that one

would imagine every sensible man would strive to encourage trade and discountenance such useless, such infamous Informers.

I am, Sir, Your humble servant,

BENEDICT ARNOLD.

New Haven, May 23, 1766.

"Last Monday morning early, an Express arrived here with the charming news; soon after which many of the Inhabitants were awakened with the noise of small-arms from different quarters of the town; all the Bells were rung; and cannon roared the glad tidings. In the afternoon the Clergy publicly returned thanks for the blessing, and a company of Militia were collected under the principal direction of Colonel Wooster. In the evening were Illumination, Bonfire and Dances—all without any remarkable indecency or disorder. The arrival of the regular Post from Boston last night, has completed our joy for the wise and interesting repeal of the stamp act.—Business will soon be transacted as usual in this loyal Colony.—In short, every thing in nature seems to wear a more cheerful aspect than usual—to a great majority."

The news of the battle of Lexington arrived at New Haven on Friday, about noon, and Captain Benedict Arnold,* afterwards General Arnold, who was at the time commander of the Governor's Guard, immediately called out his company, and proposed their starting for Lexington, to join the American army: about forty of them consented to accompany their commander. Being in want of ammunition, Arnold requested the town authorities to furnish the company, which they refused to do. The next day, immediately before they started, Arnold marched his company to the house where the select men were sitting, and after forming them in front of the building, sent in word that if the keys of the powder-house were not delivered up to him in five minutes, he would order the company to break it open, and furnish themselves. This threat had the desired effect, and the keys were delivered up. They stopped at Wethersfield the second night, where the inhabitants vied with each other in their attentions to them. They took the middle road

* Arnold lived in Water-street, near the Ship-Yard. His house is still standing.

through Pomfret, at which place they were joined by General Putnam. On the Guards' arrival at Cambridge, they took up their quarters at a splendid mansion owned by Lieutenant-Governor Oliver, who was obliged to flee on account of his attachment to the British cause. This company was the only one on the ground that was complete in their uniform and equipments, and, owing to their soldier-like appearance, were appointed to deliver the body of a British officer, who had been taken prisoner by the Americans, and had died in consequence of wounds received at the battle of Lexington. Upon this occasion, one of the British officers appointed to receive the body from the Guards expressed his surprise at seeing an American company appear so well in every respect, observing that in their military movements and equipments, "they were not excelled by any of his Majesty's troops."

Whilst at Cambridge, Arnold was sent by General Washington with 1,000 men, with orders to penetrate into Canada; which, after encountering immense obstacles, was finally accomplished. About a dozen of the Guards accompanied him in this expedition. The remainder, after remaining nearly three weeks at Cambridge, returned to New Haven.

INVASION OF NEW HAVEN.

During the Revolutionary war, while the enemy held possession of New York, the towns on the sea-board were continually liable to their incursions. In the campaign of 1779, the British seemed to have aimed at little more than to plunder, distress and consume. The attack on this town took place on Monday, July 5th, 1779, the day on which the citizens were to assemble for the purpose of commemorating the Declaration of Independence. The following account of this event is taken from the Connecticut Journal, published in New Haven, July 7th, 1779 :

New Haven, July 7th.

About two o'clock on the morning of the 5th instant, a fleet consisting of the Camilla and Scorpion men-of-war, with tenders, transports, &c., to the number of 48, com-

manded by Commodore Sir George Collier, anchored off West Haven. They had on board about 3,000 land forces, commanded by Major-General Tryon; about 1,500 of whom, under Brigadier-General Garth, landed about sun-rise on West Haven point. The town being alarmed, all the preparation which the confusion and distress of the inhabitants, and a necessary care of their families, would permit, was made for resistance. The West Bridge, on Milford road, was taken up; several field pieces were carried thither, and some slight works thrown up for the defense of that pass. The division under General Garth being landed, immediately began their march towards the town. The first opposition was made by about 25 of the inhabitants to an advance party of the enemy, of two companies of light infantry. These, though advancing on the height of Milford hill, were attacked with great spirit by the handful of our people, driven back almost to West Haven, and one of them was taken prisoner. The enemy then advanced in their main body, with strong flanking parties, and two field pieces; and finding a smart fire kept up from our field pieces at the bridge aforesaid, chose not to force an entrance to the town by that, the usual road, but to make a circuitous march of nine miles, in order to enter by the Derby road. In this march our small party on Milford hill, now increased to perhaps 150, promiscuously collected from several companies of the militia, had a small encounter with the enemy's left flank near the Milford road, in which was killed their adjutant, *Campbell*, the loss of whom they lamented with much apparent sensibility. Our people on the hill, being obliged by superior numbers to give way, kept up a continual fire on the enemy, and galled them much, through all their march to Thomson's Bridge, on Derby road. In the meantime, those who were posted at the West Bridge, perceiving the movements of the enemy, and also that another large body of them had landed at the South End, on the east side of the harbor, quitted the bridge, and marched thence to oppose the enemy at Thomson's Bridge. But by the time they had reached the banks of the river, the enemy were in possession of the bridge, and the places at which

the river is here fordable ; yet having received a small accession of strength by the coming in of the militia, they gave the enemy a smart fire from two field pieces and small arms, which continued with little abatement, till the enemy were in possession of the town. Our people being obliged to retreat, either to the fields north and west of the town, or through the town across the Neck Bridge, the enemy entered the town between 12 and 1 o'clock. In the meantime, the divisions of the enemy, before mentioned to have landed at South End, which was under the immediate command of General Tryon, was bravely resisted by a small party of men with one field piece, who, besides other execution, killed an officer of the enemy, in one of their boats at their landing. This division marched up by land, and attacked the fort at Black Rock ; at the same time, their shipping drew up and attacked it from the harbor. The fort had only 19 men and 3 pieces of artillery, yet was defended as long as reason or valor dictated, and then the men made good their retreat.

The town being now in full possession of the enemy, it was, notwithstanding the subjoined proclamation, delivered up, except a few instances of protection, to promiscuous plunder ; in which, besides robbing the inhabitants of their watches, money, plate, buckles, clothing, bedding and provisions, they broke and destroyed their househole furniture to a very great amount. Some families lost every thing their houses contained ; many have now neither food nor clothes to shift.

A body of militia sufficient to penetrate the town could not be collected that evening : we were obliged, therefore, to content ourselves with giving the enemy every annoyance in our power, which was done with great spirit for most of the afternoon at and about the *Ditch Corner*.

Early on Tuesday morning, the enemy unexpectedly, and with the utmost stillness and dispatch, called in their guards and retreated to their boats, carrying with them a number of the inhabitants captive, most, if not all, of whom were taken without arms, and a few who chose to accompany them. Part of them went on board their fleet, and part crossed over to General Tryon at East Haven. On Tuesday afternoon the militia collected in

such numbers, and crowded so close upon Gen. Tryon, that he thought best to retreat on board his fleet, and set sail to the westward.

The loss of the enemy is unknown ; but for many reasons it is supposed to be considerable, and includes some officers whom they lament, besides Adjutant Campbell. Ours, by the best information we can obtain, is 27 killed, and 19 wounded. As many of our dead, upon examination, appeared to have been wounded with shot, but not mortally, and afterwards to have been killed with bayonets, this demonstrated the true reason why the number of the dead exceeded that of the wounded, to be, that being wounded, and falling into the enemy's hands, they were afterwards killed. A further confirmation of this charge is, that we have full and direct testimony, which affirms that General Garth declared to one of our militia who was wounded and taken, that "he was sorry his men had not killed him, instead of taking him, and that he would not have his men give quarter to one militiaman taken in arms."

Although in this expedition it must be confessed, to the credit of the Britons, that they have not done all the mischief in their power, yet the brutal ravishment of women ; the wanton and malicious destruction of property ; the burning of the stores upon the wharf, and eight houses in East Haven ; the beating, stabbing and insulting of the Rev. Dr. Daggett after he was made a prisoner ; the mortally wounding of Mr. Beers, senior, in his own door, and otherways abusing him ; the murdering the very aged and helpless Mr. English in his own house ; and the beating, and finally cutting out the tongue of, and then killing, a *distracted man*, are sufficient proofs that they were *really Britons*.

They were conducted to the town by Wm. Chandler, son of Joshua Chandler, late of this town, who with his family went off with the enemy in their retreat.

The enemy carried off between thirty and forty of the inhabitants of the town, among whom was John Whiting, Esq., Judge of Probate, and Clerk of the County Court.

Names of the persons killed and wounded by the British Troops at New Haven, July 5th and 6th, 1779.

Killed.—John Hotchkiss, Caleb Hotchkiss, jun., Ezekiel Hotchkiss, Capt. John Gilbert, Michael Gilbert, John Kennedy, Joseph Dorman, Asa Todd, Samuel Woodin, Silas Woodin, Benjamin English, Isaac Pardis, Jeduthan Thomson, Aaron Russell, a lad, Jacob Thorp, and Pomp, a negro, all of New Haven; Eldad Parker, Wallingford; — Bradley, Derby; Timothy Ludlenton, Guilford; John Baldwin, Gideon Goodrich, Branford, and one person whose name is unknown.

Wounded.—Rev. Dr. Daggett, Nathan Beers (since dead of his wounds,) David Austin, jun., Elizur Goodrich, jun., Joseph Bassett, Capt. Caleb Mix, Thomas Mix, Israel Woodin; and taken—John Austin, Abraham Pinto, Nathan Dummer, Jeremiah Austin, Edmund Smith, and Elisha Tuttle, (since dead of his wounds, whose tongue was cut out by the enemy,) all of New Haven; — Atwater and a Negro, of Wallingford; and Benjamin Howd, of Branford.

The following is the Proclamation alluded to in the foregoing account.

By Commodore Sir George Collier, Commander-in-chief of his majesty's ships and vessels in North America, and Major General William Tryon, commanding his majesty's land forces on a separate expedition.

ADDRESS TO THE INHABITANTS OF CONNECTICUT.

The ungenerous and wanton insurrection against the sovereignty of Great Britain, into which this colony has been deluded by the artifices of designing men, for private purposes, might well justify in you every fear which conscious guilt could form, respecting the intentions of the present armament.

Your towns, your property, yourselves, lie within the grasp of the power whose forbearance you have ungenerously construed into fear; but whose lenity has persisted in its mild and noble efforts, even though branded with the most unworthy imputation.

The existence of a single habitation on your defenceless coast ought to be a subject of constant reproof to your ingratitude. Can the strength of your whole province cope with the force which might at any

time be poured through every district in your country? You are conscious it cannot. Why then will you persist in a ruinous and ill-judged resistance? We hoped that you would recover from the phrenzy which has distracted this unhappy country; and we believe the day to be near come when the greater part of this continent will begin to blush at their delusion. You who are so much in our power, afford that most striking monument of our mercy, and therefore ought to set the first example of returning to allegiance.

Reflect on what gratitude requires of you; if that is insufficient to move you, attend to your own interest: we offer you a refuge against the distress which, you universally acknowledge, broods, with increasing and intolerable weight over all your country.

Leaving you to consult with each other upon this invitation, we do now declare, that whosoever shall be found, and remain in peace, at his usual place of residence, shall be shielded from any insult, either to his person or his property, excepting such as bear offices, either civil or military, under your present usurped government, of whom it will be further required, that they shall give proofs of their penitence and voluntary submission; and they shall then partake of the like immunity.

Those whose folly and obstinacy may slight this favorable warning, must take notice, that they are not to expect a continuance of that lenity which their inveteracy would now render blameable.

Given on board his majesty's ship Camilla, on the Sound, July 4, 1779.

GEORGE COLLIER,
Wm. TRYON.

The following is from the London Gazette of Oct 6, 1779.

WHITEHALL, Oct. 6. 1779.

Copy of a letter from Maj. Gen. Tryon to Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, dated, New York, July 20, 1779.

Having, on the 3d instant, joined the troops assembled on board the transports at Whitestone, Sir George Collier got the fleet under way the same evening; but, the winds being light, we did not reach the harbor of New Haven until the 5th, in the morning.

The first division, consisting of the flank companies of the Guards, the Fuziliers, 54th regiment, and a detachment of the Yagers, with 4 field pieces, under the command of Brig. Gen. Garth, landed about 5 o'clock, (A. M.) a mile south of West Haven, and began their march, making a circuit of upwards of seven miles, to head a creek on the west side of the town.

The second division could not move till the return of the boats, but before noon I disembarked with the 23d, the Hessian, Landgrave, King's American Regiments, and 2 pieces of cannon, on the eastern

side of the harbor, and instantly began the march of three miles, to the ferry from New Haven, east, towards Branford.

We took a field piece, which annoyed us on our landing, and possessed ourselves of the Rock Battery, of three guns, commanding the channel of the harbor, abandoned by the rebels on our approach. The armed vessels then entered, and drew near the town.

Gen. Garth got into the town, but not without opposition, loss, and fatigue, and reported to me at half-past one, that he should begin the conflagration, which he thought it merited, as soon as he had secured the bridge between us, over Neck Creek.

The collection of the enemy in force, on advantageous ground, and with heavier cannon than his own, diverted the General from that passage, and the boats that were to take off the troops being not up, I went over to him, and the result of our conference was a resolution, that, with the first division, he should cover the north part of the town that night, while, with the second, I should keep the heights above the Rock Fort. In the morning, the first division embarked, at the south-east part of the town, and crossing the ferry, joined us on East Haven side, excepting the 54th, which were sent on board their transports.

In the progress of the preceding day, from West Haven, they were under a continual fire; but by the judicious conduct of the General, and the alertness of the troops, the rebels were every where repulsed. The next morning, as there was not a shot fired to molest the retreat, Gen. Garth changed his design, and destroyed only the public stores, some vessels, and ordnance, excepting six field pieces, and an armed privateer, which were brought off.

The troops re-embarked at Rock Fort, [now Ft. Hale,] in the afternoon, with little molestation; and the fleet leaving the harbor that evening, anchored the morning of the 8th off the village of Fairfield. * * * * * The general effect of the printed address from Sir George Collier and myself, to the inhabitants, recommended by your Excellency, cannot be discovered till there are some further operations and descents upon their coasts. Many copies of it were left behind at New Haven, and at Fairfield. * * *

I have the honor herewith to transmit to your Excellency a general return of the killed, wounded, and missing, on this expedition.

AT NEW HAVEN, JULY 5.

Guards, 1 officer, one rank and file, killed ; 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 9 rank and file wounded ; 14 rank and file missing.

7th, or Royal Fuziliers, 1 sergeant, 7 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

23d, or Royal Welch Fusiliers, 1 drummer, 1 rank and file wounded.

54th Regiment of Foot, 1 sergeant, 5 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 1 drummer, 5 rank and file wounded; 1 sergeant, 7 rank and file missing.

Landgrave regiment, 2 rank and file wounded.

Detachment of Yagers, 1 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

King's American Regiment, 1 officer killed ; 1 sergeant, 6 rank and file wounded.

Royal Artillery, 1 driver wounded.

NAMES OF THE OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Guards, Adjutant Campbell, killed ; Captain Parker wounded.

54th Regiment of Foot, Captain Bickop, Lieut. Powell wounded.

King's American Regiment, Ensign and Adjutant Watkins, killed.

Wm. TRYON, M. G.

The following additional particulars, relative to the invasion of New Haven by the British troops, was received from persons who were residents of the town at the time.

When information of the enemy's landing at West Haven reached the town, and as their forces approached the place, persons of every age and sex were seen fleeing in all directions. A number of the inhabitants took refuge on the East Rock, where they remained until the enemy left New Haven. Many, however, chose to remain, hoping that, by staying quietly in their habitations, they should be secure from the molestations of the enemy ; but a large number of the more patriotic inhabitants, made instant preparations to harass the British as much as possible. Capt. JAMES HILLHOUSE, with a small band of brave young men, some of whom were students of Yale College, advanced very near the royal troops, while on parade ground near the West Haven Church ; and when they commenced their March, fired on the advanced guards, and drove them back to the main body ; but, owing to superior numbers, this little band was soon forced to retreat. The Rev. Dr. Daggett, at this time President of Yale College, was a warm friend to the American cause ; armed with a musket, he joined his fellow-citizens, and went out to oppose the enemy ; he was wounded and taken prisoner near the West Bridge. Dr. Daggett would, in all probability, have been murdered by the British, but for the interference of Chandler, their guide, who was formerly his pupil at the College. Whilst in their hands, the President was asked whether, if released, he would again take up arms against them ? to which he answered : "I rather believe I shall, if I get an opportunity."

The British entered New Haven on the old Derby road, through Hotchkisstown, [now Westville] A small body of men under Capt. Phineas Bradley, with two small cannon, made a stand to oppose their entrance on the top of the hill, the east side of the Bridge, (formerly called Thompson's Bridge,) but, their ammunition failing, they were obliged to retreat. The embankments thrown up on this occasion were quite recently visible. The enemy then continued their course towards New Haven, and when at the west end of Chapel-street, placed a large loaded field piece, and fired it off down the street. Our informant, Mr. Amos Doolittle, who was one of the party who resisted the enemy at Hotchkisstown, states, that when obliged to leave there, his wife being sick, he returned to his house, which was near the College, and, after throwing his gun and equipments under the bed, awaited the coming of the enemy with anxiety. As soon as they arrived front of his house, an English lady, who resided with him, stepped to the door, and addressing one of the officers, requested a guard for the house. The officer asked her, with an oath, who she was ; she informed him that she was an English woman, and then had a son in his majesty's service ; upon which the officer, addressing a Highlander, ordered him to guard the house, and not to allow the least injury to be done to its inmates. It was owing to the address of this lady that Mr. D. was not carried to New York by the enemy ; for some of the soldiers, entering the house by the back door, and discovering the gun under the bed, inquired the purpose of it. The lady, with great presence of mind, answered, that the law obliged every man to have a gun in his house, adding, that the owner of it was as great a friend to *King George* as themselves. A store near his house, having been broken open by the soldiers, one of them advised Mr. D. to go and provide himself with whatever he wanted, adding, that he was perfectly welcome ; but, not wishing to take advantage of his neighbor's distress, the offer was, of course, declined.

It is mentioned in the preceding account, that among the killed and wounded were Mr. Beers and Capt. Gilbert. The circumstances of their death are as follows :

As the British entered the town, Capt. Parker, a British officer, overtaking Capt. Gilbert, ordered him to surrender; upon which Capt. Gilbert, turning round, shot the officer, and badly wounded him. He was immediately pursued, and, in his endeavors to escape, passed the house of Mr. Beers, who then lived near the corner of York and Chapel-street. This gentleman, attracted by the noise near his house, went to his front door to discover the cause, when, in the hurry of the moment, he was shot by one of the British soldiers. Capt. Gilbert, being wounded in the leg whilst endeavoring to escape, was soon overtaken by the enemy, and immediately dispatched with their bayonets.

After the royal troops left the town, thousands of country people and militia flocked in without any order. Soon after they entered, a report having been circulated that the British army was surrounding the place, they fled for the country, and their progress could be traced for miles by the immense clouds of dust which arose in all directions. It is said that some of the country people were base enough to take advantage of the general confusion, and carried off goods to a large amount.

ADJUTANT CAMPBELL.

The cut shows the appearance of a small monumental stone erected by one of the authors of this work, in 1831, inscribed, "Campbell, 1779," to designate the spot where Adjutant Campbell was buried. This place, near the summit of Milford hill, is about two miles from the State House in New Haven, about 120 paces north of the Milford road, in the south-west corner of the second field from the street, still called the "*Campbell Lot*." The monument is a small, rough stone, and is not readily distinguished, being only about a foot and a half high. The field next westward of the Campbell lot is covered with forest trees. Passing about ten steps eastward from the grave, to the summit of the hill, the observer has a beautiful prospect of New Haven.



Campbell's Grave.

Adjutant Campbell was killed about one and a half miles from West Haven Green, near the summit of the hill south from the Milford road. He was evidently the idol of the army, and, being tall and elegant in person and dress, was a conspicuous object to an enemy. Being with the advance guard, he was singled out by a militiaman concealed behind a rock. He fell, pierced by a musket-ball, and was carried to a small house, formerly standing in the vicinity, on the south side of the Milford road. He was laid upon a bed in the humble dwelling, and was attended by his servant till he expired. The servant then fled. His bloody remains being found on the bed, they were wrapped in a blanket, and conveyed on a sheep-rack to his grave. A white handkerchief marked with his name was long preserved as a relic of this officer, and it is believed to be still in existence. Several of our people who fell on this disastrous day were interred in the vicinity; their bodies, however, were taken up by their friends, and re-interred in the places where they belonged.

The following advertisements, notices, &c. are copied from the Connecticut Journal and New Haven Post Boy, published during the Revolutionary War.

New Haven, April 12th, 1775.

We are informed from the parish of East Haven, that last week, the women of that parish, in imitation of the generous and laudable example of the societies in the town of New Haven, presented the Rev. Mr. Street, of said parish, with upwards of one hundred and thirty run of well spun linen yarn; which was gratefully received by the family; and the generous guests, after some refreshment, and taking a few dishes of coffee, agreeable to the plan of the Continental Congress, to which that society unanimously and fixedly adheres, dispersed with a cheerfulness that bespoke that they could be well pleased without a sip from that baneful and exotic herb, [tea,] which ought not so much as to be once more named among the friends of American liberty.

I, A—— W——, having by my conduct for some time past, given great offence to my countrymen, do take this public occasion to acknowledge that my conduct has been such as justly to alarm the friends of this distressed and injured country; in that I have ridiculed the doings of the Hon. Continental Congress: the Committee chosen, in consequence of their resolution, and in not complying with their advice; also in speaking slightly of the money emitted by our Assembly, and their proceedings, and of the soldiery raised by them in defence of the Colony. My conduct herein I acknowledge to be imprudent and unjustifiable, and for which I am sincerely sorry, and do promise for the future, as far as I am able, to behave myself in such a manner as to give no offence to the community.

Dated at New Haven, 23d May, 1775.

A. W.

I, ABRAHAM HICKOX, having, by my conduct for some time past, given great offence to my countrymen, do take this public occasion to acknowledge that my conduct has been such as justly to alarm the friends of this distressed and injured country; in that I have ridiculed the doings of the Hon. Continental Congress; the committees chosen in consequence of their resolutions; and in not complying with their advice. I confess that I have not only treated the Continental Congress with disrespect and abuse, but I have also greatly abused the General Assembly of this Colony, in saying that they spent their money for nothing, which appears by evidence, though I don't myself recollect it, and have also tryed to ridicule the soldiers which have been raised for the defence of the Colony, by asking the question, whether they intended to fight Gage with

their feathers, and at the same time told them that they would go to fight New England Rum, more than any thing else ; and that the soldiers enlisted for no other motive but to get the government's money, and to live a lazy life. I further have said that the full character of the Whig is a liar, or words to that effect, and that Gage is an honest man, with many other reflections upon the character and doings of those who in this day of distress stand forth for the defence of the liberties of this country. My conduct herein I acknowledge to be imprudent and unjustifiable, and for which I am sincerely sorry, and I do promise for the future, so far as I am able, to behave myself in such a manner as to give no offence to the community.

Dated at New Haven, May 31st, 1775.

ABRAHAM HICKOX.

Messrs. Printers: Please to give the following lines a place in your next, and you will oblige your humble servant. Z.

Wednesday evening last, a number of ladies and gentlemen belonging to this town, collected at a place called East Farms, where they had a needless entertainment, and made themselves extremely merry with a good glass of wine. Such entertainments and diversions can hardly be justified upon any occasion ; but at such a day as this, when every thing around us has a threatening aspect, they ought to be discountenanced, and every good man should use his influence to suppress them. And are not such diversions and entertainments a violation of the eighth article of the Association of the Continental Congress ? And is it not expected that the Committee of inspection will examine into such matters, and if they find any persons guilty of violating said Association, that they treat them according as the rules of it prescribe?

July 19th, 1775.

BEACON.

The town of New Haven, having this day erected a Beacon on Indian Hill, at East Haven, now Beacon Hill, about a mile and a half south-east of the town ; and ordered us, their Committee, to give public notice thereof; we now inform the public in general, and the neighboring towns in particular, that the Beacon will be fired on Monday evening next, the 20th instant, at 6 o'clock ; all persons are then desired to look out for the Beacon, and take the bearing of it from their respective places of abode, that they may know where to look out for it in case of an alarm, which will be announced by the firing of three cannon. If our enemy should attack us, and we be under the necessity of making use of this method to call in the assistance of our brethren. We request that all persons who come into the town will take care to be well armed, with a good musket, bayonet, and cartridge box, well filled with cartridges, under their

proper officers, and repair to the State House, where they will receive orders from Col. Fitch, what post to take.

The Ministers of the several parishes of this and the neighboring towns are requested to mention to their respective congregations the time when the Beacon will be fired.

PHINEAS BRADLEY,
ISAAC DOOLITTLE, }
JAMES RICE. } Commissioners.

New Haven, 14th Nov., 1775.

FRANCIS VANDALE, *from Old France,*

Intends to open a Dancing School in this town, and also teach the French Language, on very reasonable terms; as he gave entire satisfaction to his pupils, of both sexes, at Cambridge, Boston, and New Port, (Rhode Island,) in these necessary arts, he will acquit himself of his duty in the same manner. He is a Protestant, and provided with good certificates. For further particulars, inquire at Mr. Gould Sherman's, where he lives, in New Haven.

Dec. 13th, 1775.

New Haven, April 10.

In Committee Meeting, New Haven, March 7th, 1776.

A complaint being made against William Glen, Merchant, for a breach of association, by buying Tea, and selling it at an extortionate price, and also refusing paper currency therefor: said Glen was cited to appear before the Committee, and make answer to the foregoing charge; he appeared, and plead not guilty; wherefore the evidences against him were called in and sworn; and, on motion, voted that the evidence is sufficient to convict William Glen of buying and selling tea contrary to the Association, and ordered that he be advertised accordingly, that no person hereafter have any dealing or intercourse with him. Also, Freeman Huse, Jr., being complained of for buying and selling tea contrary to Association, was cited to appear before the Committee. He neglecting to appear, or make his defence, the evidences were called in and sworn. On motion, voted that the evidence is sufficient to convict Freeman Huse, Jr., of a breach of the Association, by buying and selling Tea, and ordered that he be advertised accordingly, that no person have any further dealing or intercourse with him.

Signed per order of Committee. JON'TH. FITCH, *Chairman.*

A copy of the minutes. Test. PETER COLT, *Clerk.*

I, WILLIAM GLEN, merchant, being advertised by the Committee of Inspection in this town, as a violator of the Continental Association for buying tea, and selling it at an exorbitant price, confess myself guilty of the same, for which I humbly ask their and the publick's pardon, and promise for the future my conduct shall be such

as shall give no occasion of offence, professing myself firm for the liberties of America. I desire the Committee and the public to restore me to my wonted favor. I am, with sincerity, their most humble and obedient servant,

Wm. GLEN.

The confession of Wm. Glen, being read, voted satisfactory, and ordered to be published.

JON. FITCH, *Chairman.*

A true copy of minutes, examined by

MARK LEAVENWORTH, *Clerk pro temp.*

May 1st, 1776.

The intention of marriage was lately published between Hiram Beecher and Hestor Thomas: As the Consent of their parents has not been obtained, all persons are cautioned against marrying them.

MOSES BEECHER.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

An express having arrived in this town on Monday evening last, from GENERAL WASHINGTON, on his way to Providence, with dispatches to Governor Cook and General Spence; and being in great want of a horse to proceed, application was made to a Justice of Peace for a warrant to impress one, which he absolutely refused granting.

New Haven, 8th April, 1777.

N. B. The Printers are at liberty to mention the author's name whenever the Justice pleases to call upon them; likewise the names of the persons ready to testify to the above charge.

New Haven, July 15th, 1778.

On Wednesday, the 8th inst., the Rev. EZRA STILES, D. D. was inducted and inaugurated into the Presidency of Yale College, in this town.

The formalities of this installation were conducted in the following manner:

At half after ten in the forenoon, the students were assembled into the Chapel, whence the procession was formed, consisting of the Undergraduates and Bachelors. At the tolling of the Bell, they moved forward to the President's House to receive and escort the Rev. Corporation and President elect, by whom being joined, the Procession returned to the Chapel in the following order.

The four classes of Undergraduates,
consisting of 116 students present
Bachelors of Arts,
The Beadle and Butler,

carrying
 The College Charter, Records, Key, and Seal,
 The Senior Presiding Fellow,
 One of the Hon. Council, and the President Elect,
 The Reverend Corporation,
 The Professors of Divinity and Natural Philosophy,
 The Tutors,
 The Reverend Ministers.
 Masters of Arts,
 Respectable Gentlemen.

The Rev. Eliphalet Williams, Senior and Presiding Fellow, began the solemnity with prayer. The Oath of Fidelity to this State was then administered to the President Elect, by the Hon. Jabez Hamlin, Esq., one of the Council of the State; which being done, the President Elect Publicly gave his assent to the Ecclesiastical Constitution of this Government, and thereupon the Presiding Fellow delivered a Latin Oration well adapted to the occasion; in which he committed the Care, instruction, and Government of the College to the President Elect: and, in the name, and by the authority of the Rev. Corporation, constituted him *President of Yale College in New Haven, and Professor of Ecclesiastical History* and delivered to him the Charter, Records, Key and Seal of the College. The President being seated in the chair, Sir Dana, one of the Senior Bachelors, addressed him in the Auditory, in a beautiful Latin Oration, delivered in a graceful manner. Then the President arose, and politely addressed the audience, in an elegant, learned, and animated Oration in Latin, upon the *Cyclopaedia*, or general system of universal literature; which, for the beauty of classical diction, elevation of thought, and importance to the cause of learning in general, was worthy its author. After which an anthem, the 122 Psalm set to music, was sung by the students; and the President closed the solemnity with a blessing.

The Rev. Corporation, Officers of institution, Ministers, and other respectable Gentlemen, after a short recess in the Library, dined together in the College Hall; an Entertainment having been provided for the occasion.

Messrs. Printers: By inserting the following in your next Paper, you'll oblige one of your constant readers. A. B.

New Haven, Jan. 30, 1778.

Last evening, a number of persons in this town presented a very short Dialogue, with a short Farce, to a very large number of spectators, who paid the very reasonable price of *one dollar* each for their seats. Considering the serious state of our public affairs, the absolute necessity of industry and frugality among all ranks of people; and more especially among common tradesmen, mechanics, &c., (who, almost invariably, have the vanity of aping their supe-

riors in every fashionable extravagance,) I conceive an entertainment of this kind very improper, both on account of the expense, and the time taking up in preparation for attendance at the exhibition. As the Hon. Continental Congress have strongly enjoined on all the good people of the United States, to abstain from all expensive diversions, such as Theatrical Entertainments, Gaming, &c., I believe no good Whig, who duly considers the respect due to that venerable body, (were there no other objection,) can approve of this transaction. I am far from supposing the persons concerned had any criminal design; but believe they engaged without deliberating on the consequences that naturally attend a performance of this kind at the present day; but if the sentiments here held forth are just, I presume they will be kindly received, and any thing of this sort not attempted hereafter.

New Haven, May 6, 1778.

Monday last came to town, Major General BENEDICT ARNOLD; he was met on the road by several Continental and Militia Officers, the Cadet Company, and a number of respectable Inhabitants, from this place, to testify their esteem for one who has, by his bravery, rendered his country many important services. On his arrival in town he was saluted by a discharge of thirteen cannon.

All Gentlemen *Volunteers* who are desirous of making their fortunes in eight weeks time, are hereby informed, that the fine new Privateer called the *New Broome*, mounting sixteen sixes and four pounders, besides swivels, Israel Bishop, commander, is now completely fitted for an eight weeks cruise near Sandy Hook, and in the Sound, where she will be under the protection of his Most Christian Majesty's fleet, and will have his best chance that there has been this war of taking prizes; she only waits for a few more men, and then will immediately sail on her cruise. All those who are desirous of entering for the cruise are requested to apply soon on board said brig, now laying in Connecticut River, or on board her in New London harbor, where she will be on the first of August.

Wethersfield, July 25, 1778.

The Privateer *New Broome*, from Conn. River, commanded by Israel Bishop, of this town, is taken, and carried into New York. We are told that several of her crew were prisoners on board the Somerset man-of-war, lately stranded on Cape Cod.

New Haven, November 18th, 1778.

The students of Yale College are hereby notified, that the present winter vacation is extended a fortnight from the 4th of next month.

As this is occasioned by the difficulty which the Steward finds in procuring flour or bread, it is earnestly requested of the parents, that they would assist in furnishing the necessary supplies.

EZRA STILES, *President.*

Yale College, Jan. 29th, 1779,

Wanted to purchase immediately,

Two Negro or Mulatto Boys, or men, from 14 to 24 years of age. Also, wanted a second hand *Sulkey*. Inquire of the Printers.

New Haven, May 9, 1779.

New Haven, August 18th, 1779.

Yesterday a Cartel Ship sailed from this port with a number of prisoners, to be exchanged for those who were taken by the enemy from this town, and by them considered as prisoners of war.

The STEWARD of Yale College wants to purchase a quantity of Butter and Cheese, for which he will pay the best kind of Rock Salt, Molasses, Continental or State's money, or part in hard money.

November 2d 1780.

New Haven, Sept. 6, 1781.

On Friday morning last, between one and two o'clock, three of the enemy's vessels, a brig of 16 guns, and two armed sloops, came off to West Haven, and landed 150 men, who, having secured the sentinels and guards, eleven in all, they surrounded several houses, where they fixed guard in such a manner that not the least alarm was given, nor was the invasion generally known in the parish (though compact) till near sunrise; all which time the enemy were collecting cattle, horses, and other plunder. Some families knew nothing of the affair, nor missed their cows, till they went to milk them. The alarm was not given in town till too late to afford any assistance, the enemy having effected their designs, and got on board the vessels. They took off four of the inhabitants, besides the above, and about 35 head of cattle and horses.

New Haven, Nov. 8, 1781.

There has been public rejoicings in this and the neighboring towns, on account of the signal and important victory obtained by his Excellency, General Washington, over General Earl Cornwallis. In this town, on Monday last, a numerous assembly convened at the Brick Meeting House, where the audience were highly enter-

tained with an animating, pathetic and ingenious oration, delivered by one of the Tutors of the College, and a triumphant Hymn sung by the Students; the Clergy, and a number of other gentlemen dined in the State House; in the evening, the State House, College, and all the Houses round the Market Place, were beautifully illuminated. The whole was conducted with the greatest regularity, good nature, festivity and joy.

We, the subscribers, being (by the Court of Probate for the District of New Haven, Conn.) appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of Benedict Arnold, late of New Haven, in New Haven County, now joined with the enemies of the United States of America, whose estate hath been in due form of law confiscated, give notice to all concerned, that we shall attend to the business of our said appointment, at the dwelling house of Pierpont Edwards, Esq., in said New Haven, on the second Monday of December next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon; on the second Monday of January next, at the same time of day; and on the third Monday of February next, also at the same time of day.

ISAAC JONES,
MICHAEL TODD, } *Commissioners.*

New Haven, November 29, 1781.

All persons who were indebted to the said Arnold at the time he joined said enemies, are requested by the subscriber, who is, by said Court of Probate, appointed Administrator on said Arnold's estate, that was the property of said Arnold at the time he joined as aforesaid, are requested to deliver the same to the subscriber, or account with him therefor.

PIERPONT EDWARDS.

New Haven, Nov. 29, 1781.

To be sold, a Mulatto Slave, about 21 years old; is healthy, strong, and active; well acquainted with all kinds of farming business, and can work at the shoemaker's trade. For further particulars, inquire of Edward Barker, of Branford, or the Printers hereof.

November 25, 1778.

Any Gentleman, Farmers, or others, that have any juice extracted from Corn-stalks, which they are desirous of having distilled into Rum, are hereby notified, that the subscribers, Distillers in the Town of New Haven, will distill the same on shares, or otherwise, as they can agree. And those who will please to favor them with their employ, may depend on having the strictest justice done them, and their liquor distilled to the fullest proof. Or any

person that would rather dispose of said juice of Corn-Stalks, on delivering it at the Distillery, will receive the market price; and every favor will be most gratefully acknowledged by the Public's very obedient servants.

JACOBS & ISRAEL.

September 24, 1777.

N. B. Private families may have Cider distilled for their own use by Jacobs & Israel.

In the Connecticut Journal, from which the foregoing advertisements and notices are taken, we find the following notice :

*** We are very sorry that we cannot procure a sufficiency of paper to publish a whole sheet; but, as there is now a paper-mill erecting in this town, we expect, after a few weeks, to be supplied with such a quantity as to publish the Journal regularly, on a uniform sized paper, and to be able to make ample amends for past deficiencies.

July 3, 1776

The average size of this paper was fourteen inches long, and sixteen wide; occasionally there was a supplement, which varied from six to eight inches square. It contained three columns to a side, and was printed by *Thomas and Samuel Green*, near the College.

The following is an account of the manner in which the news of peace between the United States and Great Britain, at the close of the Revolutionary War, was celebrated in New Haven.

New Haven, May 1st, 1783.

Thursday last was observed as a day of festivity and rejoicing in this town, on receipt of indubitable testimony of the most important, grand, and ever memorable event—the total cessation of hostilities between Great Britain and these United States, and the full acknowledgment of their sovereignty and independence. Accordingly, the day, with the rising sun, was ushered in by the discharge of thirteen cannon, paraded on the Green for that purpose, under elegant silk colors, with the Coat of Arms of the United States most ingeniously represented thereon, which was generously contributed upon the occasion by the ladies of the town. At nine o'clock in the forenoon, the inhabitants met in the brick Meeting-House for divine service, where were convened a very crowded assembly. The service was opened with an anthem, then a very per-

tinent prayer, together with thanksgiving, was made by the Rev. Dr. Stiles, President of Yale College; after was sung some lines purposely composed for the occasion, by the singers of all the congregations in consort. Then followed a very ingenious Oration, spoken by Mr. Elizur Goodrich, one of the Tutors of the College; after which a very liberal collection was made for the poor of the town, to elevate their hearts for rejoicing. The service concluded with an anthem.

A number of respectable gentlemen of the town dined together at the Coffee-House. After dinner several patriotic toasts were drank.

At 3 o'clock were discharged thirteen cannon—at 4, twenty-one ditto—at 5, seven ditto—at 6, thirteen ditto—at 7 were displayed the fireworks, with rockets, serpents, &c.—at 9 o'clock, a bon-fire on the green concluded the diversions of the day. The whole affair was conducted with a decorum and decency uncommon for such occasions, without any unfortunate accident; a most pacific disposition and heartfelt joy was universally conspicuous, and most emphatically expressed by the features of every countenance.

The following account of the most destructive fire which ever occurred in New Haven, is copied from the Columbian Register, of Oct. 28, 1820.

On Thursday night, the 26th inst., at about 12 o'clock, our citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire. The fire originated near the head of Long Wharf, in a wooden building, owned by Mr. Isaac Townsend, the lower part of which formed two Grocery stores, occupied by Mr. Charles Leek, and Mr. Eli Humiston, and in one of the chambers was the Counting Room of Hinman, Burritt & Co., who had a Lumber Yard adjoining the building. The fire was not discovered till the flames were bursting out of the windows and roof. Although every exertion was made to get it under, yet such was the quantity of lumber and other combustibles in the vicinity, that the destructive element was caught and communicated to the adjacent buildings, almost with the rapidity of lightning. The fire was arrested in its progress north by the fire-proof brick store of J. N. Clark & Co. This building, from the intensity of the heat without, was frequently on fire within; but by great exertions the building, with its valuable contents, were preserved from destruction; the rafters now appear to have been burnt to a coal. But for the saving of this store, a considerable number of valuable buildings on the north must have been destroyed.

Unfortunately the tide was out, and whilst the flames were making progress south, the very scanty supply of water for the two Engines in that direction, could only be obtained from the pumps at the head of the wharf. It was difficult to preserve the line, which was necessarily so near the fire that the people were literally scorched; the wind, though light, was N. W., favoring the progress of the fire down the wharf, and driving the flames across the line, whilst the burning materials were

falling in every direction. At this time, the store of E. & J. Shipman, in which was the Marine Insurance Office, and the store of Mr. Abraham Heaton, partly occupied by him as a counting room, and by Mr. J. Darrow, as a Grocery, were on fire, and the heat became so insufferable that the line broke, and formed on the line below, where the tide began to favor them ; the flames soon cut off all communication with those above. The fire had still to pass the store of S. Collis & Co., the store of Thomas Ward, occupied by S. Jackson, and the store occupied by E. Beecher & Co., before it should reach the large brick store of R. & E. Hotchkiss. With this building it was hoped to make a stand against the fire. When the flames reached the large quantities of lumber in the yard of R. & E. Hotchkiss, every effort to save their store proved unavailing. Little remained to be done besides saving property ; great quantities of Rum and Molasses were rolled out, and other articles carried across the bridge below, out of danger. The fire advanced, and destroyed two wooden stores of R. & E. Hotchkiss, in one of which the Ocean Insurance Office was kept, by Truman Woodward—three stores occupied by Prescott & Sherman—Kidston & Fenn's store and lumber yard—store of Henry Trowbridge—two stores of Hotchkiss & Harrison, in one of which was the Sail Loft of Mr. John Hempstead, and lastly, the long range of ten stores,* owned and occupied by Atwater & Daggett, Tho's Ward, Samuel Langdon, Prescott & Sherman, Bush & Beach, &c., a building at the end of this range, owned by Capt. Goff Phipps, and occupied by J. Graham, as a Grocery, was pulled down, and the progress of the fire arrested about half-past 4 o'clock in the morning. The wharf is now stripped of buildings, except one brick, two stone, and four wooden stores, below where this fire has wasted ; the two stone buildings out of this number were also erected in place of two wooden stores, belonging to J. Forbes & Son, burnt about two years ago.

About twenty-six stores and warehouses, many of them filled with West India produce, are reduced to ashes. Besides these, there were several large storage buildings in rear of the stores which were also destroyed.

New brig Hannah, on the west side of the wharf, unable to move on account of the tide, was in great danger, and it was by the most daring exertions that she was saved ; her masts and rigging were cut away. A sloop on the east side of the wharf caught fire, and her mast was destroyed.

Several of the sufferers have saved little besides their books and papers. The buildings were so generally filled with rum, tar, and other combustible materials, and the yards, many of them so blocked up by dry lumber, that the flames baffled every effort to subdue them. New

* These buildings were erected by the Rev. David Austin. It is said by some that he built them for the purpose of accommodating the Jews, whom, he was persuaded, would come to his native city. About the year 1800, Mr. Austin was sanguine in his belief that the *Millennium* was at hand.

Haven was never visited by such a dreadful calamity before. It is fortunate, however, that no individual was seriously injured during the fire. The principal sufferers re—Messrs Prescott & Sherman, Thomas & Henry Ward, R. & E. Hotchkiss, Kidston & Fenn, Truman Woodward, Atwater & Daggett, E. & J. Shipman, Hinman & Burrill, Solomon Collis, Abraham Heaton, Eli Beecher & Co., Henry Trowbridge.

Indeed, there are few of our merchants engaged in commerce who have not suffered more or less by this disastrous conflagration.

The loss is differently estimated, at from \$150,000 to \$250,000.

The following is an account of General Lafayette's visit to New Haven, 21st August, 1824.

On Tuesday, the 17th of August, news was received of the General's arrival at New York. This joyful intelligence was announced here by ringing all the bells, and a discharge of 24 guns.

A delegation was immediately sent on to New York, to invite the General to visit New Haven, which invitation he accepted. He was expected in this city on the night of the 20th, in consequence of which the whole city was illuminated, and a large and splendid transparency, with the words, "Welcome La Fayette," legible at a great distance, appeared aloft, in front of Morse's Hotel, Church-street, with American and French flags waving around it. Smaller transparencies, with the same words, were seen over the doors of many houses. The shops were full of people, old and young, ladies and gentlemen, inquiring for the General. Owing to numerous detentions on the way, he did not reach the city until 10 o'clock next day, when his arrival was announced by the discharge of 24 cannon, and a procession formed, by which the General was conducted to the room of the Court of the Common Council, and an address presented to the General by the Mayor.

The General was presented to the Governor, those officers of the Revolution who were in New Haven, the civil and military authorities, the Faculty of Yale College, the Clergy, and hundreds of the citizens, and, as they were presented, the General took them each by the hand.

The troops were paraded in front of the Hotel, and fired a salute. They then marched by in review, followed by a train of three hundred Students of the College, two and two, with the badges of their several societies. He addressed them to the following effect :

He thanked them for the very kind reception they gave him. He had passed through the town in 1778. He was now most agreeably surprised at the great improvements since made. To see such very fine troops had given him a particular pleasure ; but, above all, he should always have the profoundest sense of the cordial welcome given him here. Pressing his hand upon his breast, he said he was delighted with the manner of his reception by every kind of person

At 11 o'clock, the General, with his suite, sat down to breakfast with the Common Council. Among the guests were His Excellency, Gov. Wolcott, and all the authorities, civil and military, the Rev. Clergy, the Faculty of the College, the New York Committee, and the surviving Officers of the Revolution. At the same time refreshments were furnished to the Military.

While at breakfast, the rooms just left by the gentlemen were immediately occupied by the ladies, more than three hundred of whom, with their children, had the pleasure of a particular introduction to the General.

At 12 o'clock, the General passed to the Green, and reviewed the troops, consisting of the Horse Guards, commanded by Major Huggins, a squadron of Cavalry, by Adjutant Harrison, the Foot Guards, by Lieut. Boardman, the Artillery, by Lieut. Redfield, the Iron Greys, by Lieut. Nicholl, and a Battallion of Infantry, by Capt. Bills, the whole under Major Granniss. The General walked down the whole line, shaking hands with the officers, and bowing to the men, making appropriate remarks on the troops; and he observed that such an improvement in the appearance of the troops he had not expected.

Standing in the door of Mr. Nathan Smith, in whose house he was introduced to the family, he received the marching salute of the troops, and whilst waiting for the barouche volunteered by Mr. Street, he was introduced to the house of David C. Deforest, Esq., where, after partaking of some refreshments, he stepped into the carriage, and, riding to the south gate of the College Yard, was there received by the President at the head of the Faculty, who conducted him through a double line of Students, to the Lyceum, visiting the Cabinet and Library.

Passing through Chapel and York-streets to the new Burying Ground he stopped a moment to view it. He was pointed to the graves of Humphreys, the Aid of Washington—of Dwight, the Chaplain of Parsons, whom he remembered in the War of the Revolution. He then proceeded to the house of Professor Silliman; here he made a short visit to Mrs. Silliman's mother, Mrs. Trumbull, the widow of the late Gov. Trumbull, who was in the family of Washington through most of the Revolutionary War.

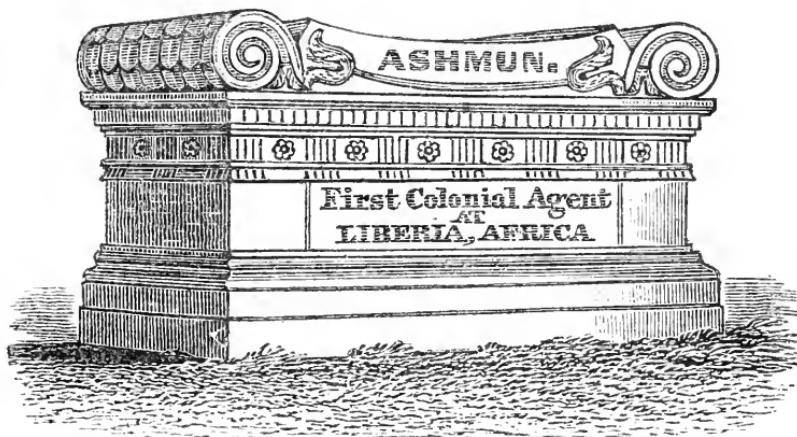
Returning, the Students again met him, at the bottom of Hillhouse Avenue, and entered Temple-street, passing the graves of Whalley, Dixwell, and Goff, he again entered the hotel.

In a few minutes, it being past 2 o'clock, he ascended the carriage to depart. The citizens again repeated their acclamations. A squadron of horse led the way, and a long train of coaches and mounted citizens followed. Fifteen guns announced his departure. The city authorities accompanied him to the East Haven Green, and then took leave. He expressed his thanks in a very touching manner for the kind reception he had met with from the New Haven citizens.

Note.—The New York Corporation had resolved to deliver the General in Boston, free of expense, and had paid to New Haven; but the New Haven Committee insisted on taking him out of their hands, and furnished horses and carriages, and provided for all expenses as far as New London.

MONUMENTS, INSCRIPTIONS, WITH BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, &c.

The CITY CEMETERY, or NEW BURIAL GROUND, was laid out in 1796, and has now become the resting place for the remains of many distinguished persons. [See pp. 33, 34, 35.] The first object which is presented, after passing through the Egyptian gate-way, is the monument erected for Jehudi Ashmun, Esq., the first Colonial Agent at Monrovia, Africa. It is formed after the model of the tomb of Scipio, at Rome.*



Ashmun's Monument.

The inscription on the sides of the monument is as follows, viz. :

Ashmun, First Colonial Agent at LIBERIA, AFRICA. Born at Champlain, N. Y., Ap. 21st, 1794. Landed in Africa, Aug. 8, 1822. Died at N. H., Aug. 25, 1828. Erected by the Am. Colon. Soc., 1829.

Mr. Ashmun arrived in New Haven about a fortnight before his death, laboring under severe bodily infirmities,

* The monuments of Mr. Whitney (the inventor of the Cotton Gin) and of Dr. Nathan Smith are of the same form.

brought on by his labors and exposures in a tropical climate for the benefit of the African Colony. His constitution was so broken down by the hardships which he had endured, that the best medical skill could not save him from an early grave.

His funeral was attended by a large concourse of citizens, the faculty and members of Yale College, a number of the neighboring clergy, and the Governor of the State. His remains were carried to the Center Church, where an appropriate and eloquent sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Bacon. Just as the services commenced, an affecting scene took place. The mother of Mr. Ashmun, in her traveling dress, came into the congregation supported by two persons, who conducted her to a seat. She had just arrived from the shores of Lake Champlain, to visit her son in his last illness, whom she had not seen for twelve years. But she was too late—she could only reach forth her aged hand and touch his coffin. The procession moved to the burying ground, where the burial service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Croswell, and a feeling address was given by Mr. Gurley, the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, who arrived from Washington the day before Mr. Ashmun's death. Mr. Gurley had been an eye witness, and, for a short period, the companion of Mr. Ashmun's labors in Africa. He read the last prayer that the lips of his friend uttered; he spoke of his courage and prowess in the hour of danger, the “terror of his name” in the savage tribes that surrounded the infant colony, and the important results which might be expected from his toils and sufferings.

The tabular monument erected by the Colony in memory of Gov. Eaton (see page 90), has been removed to the south-eastern part of the City Cemetery. Hannah Eaton, the daughter of the Governor, married William Jones, Esq., an English lawyer, and with her husband came to New Haven, in 1660. Mr. Jones afterwards held the office of Lieut.-Governor. He died in 1706, aged 82, and his wife died the following year. They were buried, one on the right, and the other on the left of Governor Eaton; and to the former inscription on his

monument was added the following triplet, supposed to have been written by Rev. James Pierpont :

“ T' attend you, sir, under these framed stones,
Are come your honor'd son and daughter Jones,
On each hand to repose their wearied bones.”

It is much to be regretted that Governor Eaton's monument was not permitted to remain in its original position on the public square.

The monuments of several of the officers of the College were removed to the City Cemetery. The inscription on that of President Clap reads as follows :

“ Here lyeth interred the body of the reverend and learned Mr. Thomas Clap, the late President of Yale College, in New Haven ; a truly great man ; a gentleman of superior natural genius, most assiduous application, and indefatigable industry. In the various branches of learning, he greatly excelled ; an accomplished instructor ; a patron of the College ; a great divine ; bold for the truth ; a zealous promoter and defender of the doctrines of grace ; of unaffected piety, and a pattern of every virtue : the tenderest of fathers and the best of friends ; the glory of learning and the ornament of religion ; for thirteen years the faithful and much respected pastor of the church in Windham ; and nearly twenty-seven years the laborious and principal president of the College. And having served his own generation, by the will of God, with serenity and calmness, he fell on sleep, the 7th day of January, 1767, in his sixty-fourth year.

“ Death, great proprietor of all,
'Tis thine to tread out empires,
And to quench the stars.”

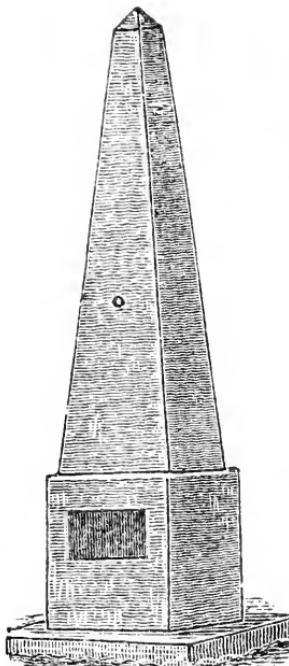
President Stiles was distinguished in every department of learning. “ He was,” says Dr. Dwight, “ the most learned man in America at the time of his death, and was probably excelled by few in the world. A very learned Jewish Rabbi, who lived in Asia, where he corresponded for some years with Dr. Stiles, and who afterwards came to America, declared that Dr. Stiles understood and wrote Hebrew better than any other Gentile whom he had ever known.” The following is a copy of the inscription upon a monument erected to his memory by the Corporation of the College :

"Hic jacet sepultus EZRA STILES, S. T. D., LL. D., Qui Alta Mente præditus, Eruditione omnigena imbutus, Urbanitate suavissima, Moribus probis, Charitate, Fide, Pietate evangelica; Officiis Patris, Amici, Præceptoris, Ecclesia ministri, hominis, Enitens; suis percarus, in Ecclesia magno cultu dignatus, Per terras honore habitus, Vixit. Lacrymis Omnium Obiit; Maii xiiimo. MDCCXCVTO. Ætat. LXVIII. Ecclesiae 11dæ. Nov. Port. Rhod. Ins. Pastor annos xxii; Collegii Yalensis Tutor vi, Præses xviii. Senatus Academicus Coll. Yal. hoc saxum posuit."

Dr. Dwight, the next President after Dr. Stiles, was one of the most eminent men who ever presided over a literary institution in this country. He was born at Northampton, in 1752. He graduated at Yale College, in 1769. He was Tutor in this institution for six years. He was distinguished as a writer, and his "Conquest of Canaan" was finished when he was only 22 years of age. In 1777, he was appointed one of the chaplains of the Revolutionary army at West Point. In 1783, he became the minister of Greenfield, a parish in Fairfield, Conn., where he remained for twelve years. At the time of his accession to the Presidency of the College, in 1795, infidelity was quite prevalent in many parts of the country, and most of the students were infected with it. President Dwight, by an admirable course, invited the students in their discussions to bring forward their arguments against Christianity. The greater part came forward as the champions of Infidelity. The manner in which their arguments were met produced a revolution in the minds of the students. Infidelity, "unable to endure the exposure of argument, fled ashamed and disgraced." Dr. Dwight died in 1817. His "Theology" was first published in 1818, in 5 vols. The following is a copy of the inscription on the monument erected to his memory by the Corporation of the College :

"Hic sepultus jacet Vir ille admodum reverendus TIMOTHEUS DWIGHT, S. T. D., LL. D., Collegii Yalensis Præses, et ejusdem Sacrosanctæ Theologie Professor; Qui De Litteris, de Religione, de Patria optime meritus; Maximo suorum et bonorum omnium desiderio, mortem obiit, Die xi. Januar. Anno Domini MDCCCVII. Ætatis sua LXV. Ecclesie Greenfieldensis Pastor Annos xii. Collegii Yalensis Tutor vi. Præses xxii. Senatus Collegii Yalensis Hoc Saxum Ponendum Curavit."

The monument of Col. Humphreys, the aid of Washington, stands near the south-western part of the yard. It is of granite, and is about twelve feet in height. He was born at Derby, in July, 1752. He was educated at Yale College, and was distinguished for his literary attainments. He entered the Revolutionary army as a captain, and afterwards held various public offices. He died of a short illness at New Haven, Feb., 1818. The following inscription is upon two bronze tablets inserted into the pedestal of his monument:

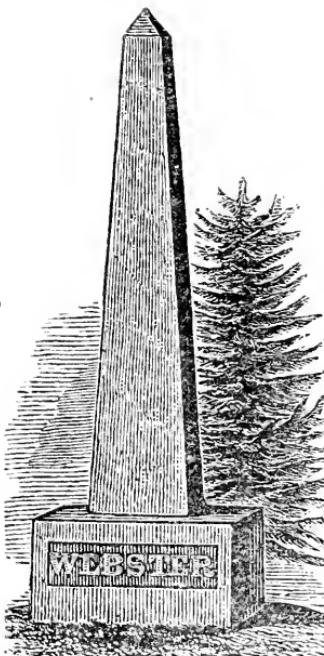


Humphreys' Monument.

"DAVID HUMPHREYS, LL. D., Acad. Scient. Philad. Mass. et Connect. et in Anglia Aque Solis, et Regiae Societatis socius. Patriae et libertatis amore accensus, juvenis vitam reipub. integrum consecravit. Patriam armis tuebatur, consiliis auxit, literis exornavit, apud exteras gentes concordia s'abilivit.—In bello gerendo maximi ducis Washington administer et adjutor; in exercitu patrio Chiliar-chus; in republica Connecticutensi, militum evocatorum imperator; ad aulam Lusitan. et Hispan. legatus. Iberia reversus natale solum vellere verè aureo ditavit. In Historia et Poesi scriptor eximius; in artibus et scientiis excolendis, quæ vel decori vel usui inserviunt, optimus ipse et patronus et exemplar. Omnibus demum officiis expletis, cursuq; vitae feliciter peracto, fato cessit, Die xxi Februar. Anno Domini MDCCCXVIII, cum annos vixisset LXV."

The above may be rendered into English in the following manner:

"DAVID HUMPHREYS, Doctor of Laws, Member of the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia, Massachusetts and Connecticut; of the Bath [Agricultural] Society, and of the Royal Society of London.—Fired with the love of country and of liberty, he consecrated his youth wholly to the service of the Republic, which he defended by his arms aided by his counsels, adorned by his learning, and preserved in harmony with foreign nations. In the field, he was the companion and aid of the great Washington, a Colonel in the army of his country, and commander of the Veteran Volunteers of Connecticut. He went Ambassador to the courts of Portugal and Spain, and returning, enriched his native land with the true golden fleece. He was a distinguished Historian and Poet;—a model and Patron of Science, and of the ornamental and useful arts. After a full discharge of every duty, and a life well spent, he died on the 21st day of February, 1818, aged 65 years."



Webster's Monument.

The annexed engraving shows the form of the granite monument erected in memory of Noah Webster, LL. D., the author of the "American Dictionary of the English Language." It is situated near the monument of Mr. Whitney, also that of Col. Humphreys, and is without an inscription, the word "WEBSTER" only appearing on the base of the pedestal. Dr. Webster was born in West Hartford, October 16th, 1758. Having finished his education at Yale College at the age of twenty, he began the business of school teaching, which at that time afforded but a scanty support. For a period of ten years, he struggled through many difficulties. As a relief to his mind, he undertook to prepare a series of books for schools. The

first draft of his "*Spelling Book*" was made in 1782. His design was generally regarded as useless, and no printer would undertake the publication on his own responsibility. Only two of his friends, John Trumbull and Joel Barlow, encouraged him with any hope of success.

The "*Spelling Book*" was, upon the whole, received favorably, though it made its way slowly into schools for several years. Afterwards, when the work became more popular, its profits nearly supported his family during the twenty years which he bestowed on the preparation of the "*AMERICAN DICTIONARY*." This great work is an honor to the age and country in which he lived, and will transmit his name to posterity. It was first published in 1828. During the spring of 1843, Dr. Webster revised the Appendix of his Dictionary, and added some hundreds of words. It was the closing act of his life. His hand rested, in its last labors, on the volume which he had commenced thirty-six years before. After a short illness, he died, May 28th, 1843, closing a long, useful and active life in the full triumph of Christian faith.

*Noah Webster
New Haven March 7. 1836*

Fac simile of Dr. Webster's Writing.

Roger Sherman was born at Newton, Mass., April 19th, 1721. He was apprenticed to a shoemaker; and in 1743, he removed to New Milford, Conn. His early advantages were quite limited; but having a strong and active mind, he acquired a large stock of knowledge from books during his apprenticeship. He turned his attention to the study of law during his leisure hours, and so proficient did he become in legal knowledge, that he was admitted to the bar in 1754. In 1764, he removed to New Haven. At the breaking out of the Revolution, Mr. Sherman took a very decided stand in favor of the American cause, and was sent a delegate to the General Congress. He was one of the most active members of that body, and was appointed one of the Committee to prepare the Declaration of Independence. He was a member of the Convention that formed the Constitution of the United States, and was a Senator in Congress at the time of his death, which took place in New Haven, July 23d, 1793. His son, of the same name, long and favorably known as a merchant, died at New Haven, March 4, 1856, at the age of 87 years.

The grave of *Jedediah Morse, D. D.*, the father of American Geography, is situated near that of Colonel Humphreys. He was born in 1761, at Woodstock, Conn., and graduated at Yale College in 1783. He was installed pastor of a church in Charlestown, Mass., in 1789, and was dismissed in 1821. His "American Geography" appears to have been first published in 1789, at Elizabethtown, New Jersey. In 1793, it was greatly enlarged, and published in two volumes. He published the "American Gazetteer," in 1797 and 1804. He received the degree

of Doctor of Divinity at the University of Edinburgh. He died in New Haven, June 9, 1826. His son, Samuel F. B. Morse, LL. D., (the inventor of the Magnetic Telegraph,) though a native of Massachusetts, received his education here, and was for some time afterwards a resident of this place.

JAMES HILLHOUSE, LL. D., distinguished for his public spirit and enterprise, was born in New London, in 1754, and graduated at Yale College in 1773. He was an officer in the Revolution. He was a member of the House of Representatives, and afterwards of the Senate of the United States. He also filled various other public offices. He held the office of Treasurer of Yale College from 1782 to 1832, a period of fifty years. He died Dec. 29th, 1832, in the 79th year of his age.

DAVID AUSTIN, an eloquent preacher, and a gentleman to whom New Haven is much indebted for several public improvements, was born here in 1760. He was well fitted, by an accomplished education and foreign travel, to become an ornament to society, and, by his ardent piety and eloquence, to be useful in the ministry. He graduated at Yale College in 1779. It is to him that Gov. Livingston alludes in the following lines of his poem on Philosophic Solitude :

" Dear A**** too should grace my rural seat,
Forever welcome to the green r. treat;
Heaven for the cause of righteousness designed
His florid genius and capacious mind.
Oft have I seen him 'mid the adoring throng.
Celestial truths devolving from his tongue:
Oft o'er the listening audience seen him stand,
Divinely speak, and graceful wave his hand."

Mr. Austin was naturally eccentric in his manner of thinking, speaking, and acting. His mind, by dwelling too much, perhaps, on the prophecies, became partially insane on that subject. He became a champion of the

Second Advent doctrine. He held that Christ would commence his personal reign on the earth on the fourth Sunday of May, 1793. After this period, he went round the country announcing the near approach of Christ's coming, and called on the Jews to assemble and make preparations to return to their own land. He declared himself a second John the Baptist. His extravagances increasing, he was removed by the Presbytery from his pastoral relation to the Church at Elizabethtown, N. J. He then came to New Haven, where he erected several large houses, and ten stores, for the use of the Jews, he invited to assemble here and embark for the Holy Land. Having at last, by this and other plans, expended an ample fortune, he was for a while imprisoned for debt. On his release, he gradually became calm and sane on all points except the prophecies. After the balance of his mind seemed to be restored, he preached with acceptance in various churches in Connecticut. In 1815, he accepted a call to preach in Bozrah. He continued to preach to his people with much acceptance till his death at Norwich, in 1831.

ELI WHITNEY, the inventor of the Cotton-Gin, was born at Westborough, Mass., Dec. 8th, 1765. He was educated at Yale College, and soon after he graduated, went into the State of Georgia. Perceiving the difficulties the planters lay under in cleaning the cotton from its seeds, which rendered it unsaleable. Mr. Whitney invented his "Cotton-Gin," by which one person could clean a thousand pounds in a day. Before this invention, to clean one pound daily was considered a day's work. This invention was of immense importance to the southern States, and "by it," says Judge Johnson, of South Carolina, "their lands were trebled in value." Notwithstanding this, Mr. Whitney declared to a friend, near the close of his life, that all he had received from his invention had not more than compensated him for the enormous expenses he had been subjected to on its account. In 1797. Mr. Whitney, being impressed with the uncertainty of all his hopes founded on the Cotton-Gin, turned

his attention to the *manufacture of fire-arms for the United States.* In this he was more successful. Having obtained a contract for ten thousand stand of arms in 1798, he purchased the site of the village of Whitneyville, about two miles from New Haven, where he erected his works. Mr. Whitney died in 1825. The inscription on his monument is as follows :

Eli Whitney, the Inventor of the Cotton-Gin, of useful Science and Arts the efficient patron and improver. Born, Dec'r 8th, 1766. Died, Jan. 8th, 1825. In the social relations of life, a model of excellence. While private affection weeps at his tomb, his country honors his memory.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

The following account of the Second Centennial Anniversary of the Planting of New Haven, April 25, 1838, is taken from Prof. Kingsley's Hist. Discourse.

" Arrangements having been made by a joint committee of the Connecticut Academy, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city, and the Select-men of the town of New Haven, for the celebration of this anniversary, at about half-past eight o'clock, in the morning, the citizens began to assemble near the southern portico of the State House. Scholars of both sexes, of the several schools of the city, under the superintendence of their respective instructors, were arranged on the public square, from fifteen hundred to two thousand in number. The military escort consisted of the Artillery, under the command of Capt. Morris Tyler, and the Greys, under the command of Capt. Elijah Thompson. The procession was formed under the superintendence of Charles Robinson, Esq., Marshall of the day, assisted by several others. From the State House, the procession, comprising the various classes of citizens and strangers, proceeded to Temple-street, up Chapel-street to College-street, through College-street to its intersection with George-street; at which place, under a spreading oak,

Mr. Davenport preached his first sermon just two hundred years before. Here the procession halted for religious exercises. Not only the streets were filled, but the roofs of the neighboring houses were partly covered, and some persons had taken their stations in the trees. The number here assembled was variously estimated at from four to five thousand. The exercises of this place were commenced by singing four stanzas of the 80th Psalm, in the version of Sternhold and Hopkins. Tune, *St. Martins.*

O take us Lord unto thy gracie,
convert our mindes to thee ;
Shew forth to us thy joyfull face
and we full safe shall be.

From Egypt, where it grew not well,
thou brought'st a vine full deare ;
The heathen folke thou didst expell,
and thou didst plant it there.

Thou didst prepare for it a place,
and set her rootes full fast ;
That it did grow, and spring apace,
and fill'd the land at last.

O Lord of Hoasts through thy good gracie,
convert us unto thee ;
Behold us with a pleasant face,
and then full safe are wee.

Near the spot where the oak tree is supposed to have stood, a stage was erected, on which the Rev. Frederick W. Hotchkiss, of Saybrook, attended by the Rev. L. Bacon, offered prayer. Mr. Hotchkiss is a native of New Haven. His mother was a direct descendant of Gov. Jones, and thus connected with the family of Gov. Eaton. Mr. Hotchkiss was distinctly heard by the whole assembly, and the prayer was peculiarly appropriate, solemn, and impressive. After the religious exercises were closed, the procession was again formed, and moved down George-street to State-street, up State-street to Elm-street, up Elm-street, by the place where the houses of Gov. Eaton and Mr. Davenport formerly stood, till it reached

Temple-street, and then down Temple-street to the first Congregational Church, where the society, whose first pastor was Mr. Davenport, worship ; and near which spot the first house of worship was erected. At church, the following exercises were performed. The music was by a full choir, under the direction of Mr. Alling Brown.

1. HYMN. By WILLIAM T. BACON, A. B.

2. READING OF ISAIAH XXXV. By Rev. LORENZO T. BENNETT, Assistant minister of Trinity Church.

3. PRAYER. By Rev. LEONARD BACON, Pastor of the First Congregational Church.

4. ANTHEM, from Isaiah xxxiv. 17, and xxxv. 1, 2. Words selected by Rev. L. BACON. Music composed by Rev. Prof. FITCH.

The Lord, He hath cast the lot for them, and his hand hath divided it unto them by line ; they shall possess it forever. From generation unto generation they shall dwell therein.

The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them ; the desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose.

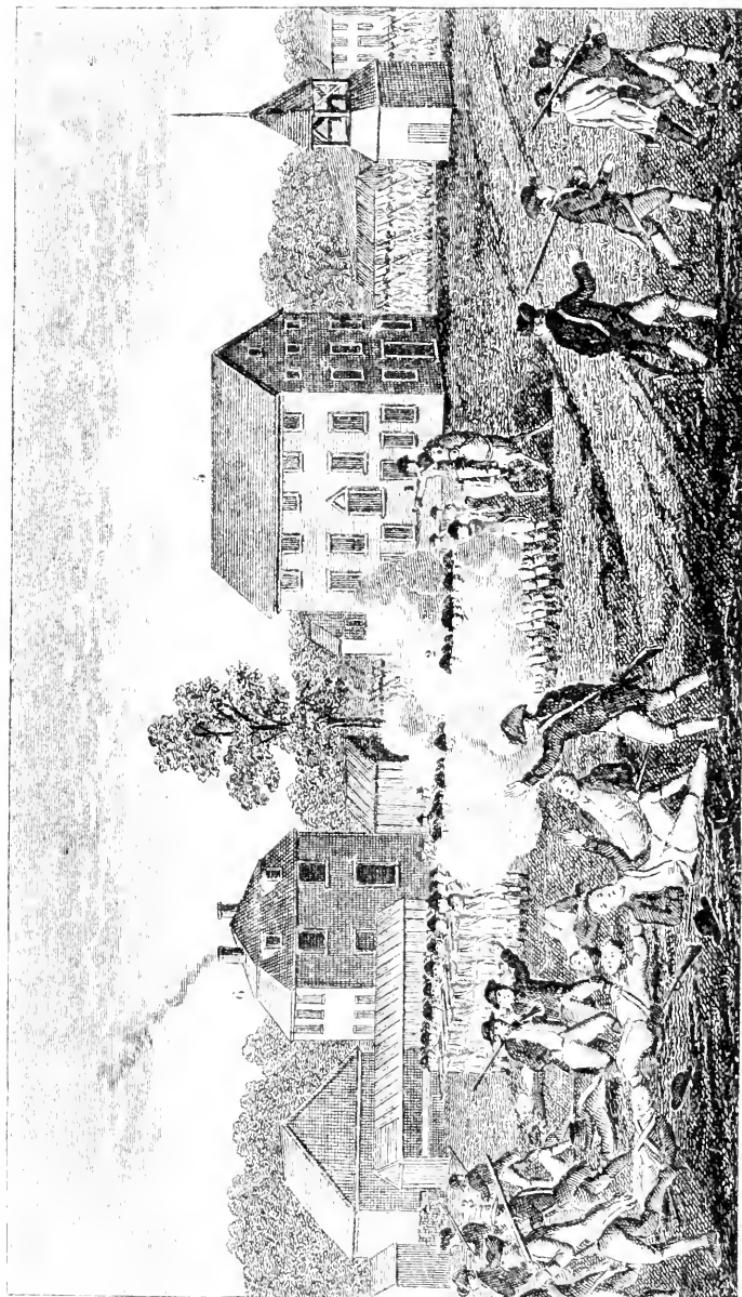
It shall blossom abundantly, and rejoice, even with joy and singing. The nations they shall see the glory of the Lord, and the excellency of our God.

. 5. HISTORICAL DISCOURSE. By Prof. KINGSLEY.

6. PRAYER. By Rev. EDWIN E. GRISWOLD, Minister of the Methodist Church.

7. HYMN. By Rev. L. BACON

8. BENEDICTION. By Rev. L. T. BENNETT.



Re Engraved by J. H. Shadle and W. H. Barber on 1832

BELL'S HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,

1. Major Pitman at the head of the Regular Companies. 2. The Party who first fired on the Provincials at Lexington. 3. Part of the Provincial Company of Lexington. 4. Regular Companies on the road to Concord. 5. The Meeting house at Lexington. 6. The Public Inn.

MISCELLANIES.

FIRST ENGRAVING IN NEW HAVEN.

The primary cause of the first regular engraving being performed in New Haven appears to have been the battle or action at Lexington. When the news of this affair reached New Haven, Arnold, as has been stated, started with about forty volunteers. Among this number were Mr. Amos Doolittle, and a Mr. Earl, a portrait painter. These young men were, no doubt, powerfully excited by what they saw and heard at the scene of action, and on their return to New Haven endeavored to show to their excited countrymen pictorially the opening scenes of the great contest which had now fully begun.

Mr. Earl appears to have made the drawings for Mr. Doolittle, who engraved the plates. Both their performances were probably their first attempts in these arts, and consequently were quite rude specimens. According to the statement of Mr. Doolittle, he acted as a kind of model for Mr. Earl to make his drawings, so that when he wished to represent one of the provincials as loading his gun, crouching behind a stone wall when firing on the enemy, he would require Mr. D. to put himself in such a position. Although rude, these engravings appear to have made quite a sensation; particularly the battle of Lexington, where eight of the provincials are represented as shot down, with the blood pouring from their wounds.

The annexed engraving was copied from a large print 18 by 12 inches: there were four of this size published, as appears from the following advertisement in the "New Haven Journal:"

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the store of *Mr. James Lockwood*. near the College, in New Haven, Four different Views of the Battles of Lexington, Concord, &c., on the 19th April, 1775.

Plate I. The Battle at Lexington.

Plate II. A view of the town of Concord, with the Ministerial troops destroying the stores.

Plate III. The Battle at the North Bridge, in Concord.

Plate IV. The south part of Lexington, where the first detachment were joined by Lord Percy.

The above four Plates are neatly engraven on Copper, from original paintings taken on the spot.

Price, six shillings per set for the plain ones, or eight shillings, colored.

Dec. 13th, 1775.

If we except an engraving of the Massacre at Boston, in 1770, and the Landing of the British in Boston, in 1774, by Paul Revere, of Boston, these prints may be considered as the first *regular series* of historical engravings ever published in America.

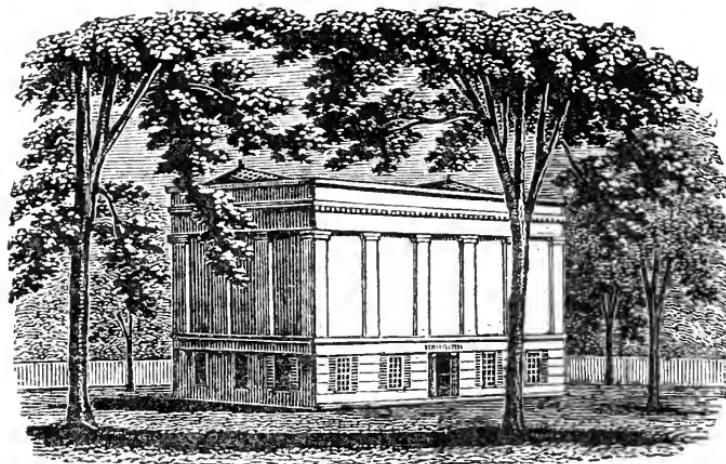
Both Mr. Earl and Mr. Doolittle were members of the Governor's Guard at New Haven, and both went on to Cambridge as volunteers, under Arnold, immediately on receiving the news of the conflict at Lexington and Concord. The house denominated "*The Public Inn*," No. 6, in the engraving, is still standing. The church seen in the engraving was taken down in 1794, and a new one erected in its place. Mr. Earl's drawing was taken on the spot, a short time after the action took place, and it may be presumed to be a correct representation of the opening of the great drama of the American Revolution.

Mr. Doolittle, the engraver, died Jan. 31st, 1832, aged 78 years, after having industriously applied himself to the business of engraving more than half a century. The "Battle of Lexington" was his first attempt at the art, and it is somewhat remarkable that, on the last day he was able to perform any labor, he assisted one of the authors of this work in engraving the reduced copy of this print now annexed to this publication.

The scene represented in this engraving cannot with any propriety be called a "battle," though thus spoken of by most historians. It is memorable only as the spot where the *first American blood was shed*; where the *first American life was taken*, in the Revolution.

On the night preceding the 19th of April, 1775, a detachment of about 800 men, under Col. Smith and Major Pitcairn, were ordered to proceed with the greatest secrecy to Concord, (about 17 miles from Boston,) and destroy the military stores collected by the Americans at that place. Their movements, however, were discovered, and the country was alarmed by church bells, signal guns, &c. The British troops arrived at Lexington (10 miles from Boston) a little before 5 o'clock in the morning. At this time the Lexington militia had assembled, to the number of 50 or 60, at the beat of the drum. When within about 40 rods of the meeting-house, the British officers ordered their men to halt, and then prime and load; they then marched suddenly into the sight of our men, who were collecting as above, about 12 or 13 rods distant. Capt. Parker, who commanded the militia, seeing the great number of the regulars, ordered his men to disperse. The British troops, as soon as they discovered the Americans, huzzaed, and rushed rapidly towards them, headed by three of their officers. One of these, Maj. Pitcairn, rode up to the militia, cried out, "*Disperse, you d—d rebels! throw down your arms, and disperse!*" He fired his pistol, and then ordered his men to fire on the retiring militia, which they continued to do till eight men were killed and ten wounded. The British troops proceeded to Concord, destroyed what they could of the public stores, and were then forced to retreat, hotly pursued by the Americans on every side. Had they not been reinforced by Lord Percy, at Lexington, it is doubtful whether any of the detachment would have been able to return to Boston.

COL. JOHN TRUMBULL, the Father of American Historical Painting, spent most of his last years in New Haven. He was born in Lebanon, June 6th, 1756, and was the son of Jonathan Trumbull, the patriotic Governor of Connecticut during the Revolution. He was one of the aids of Washington, and afterwards placed himself under the tuition of West, the celebrated painter, then at London. After a long and eventful life, he died, Nov. 19th, 1843. The rooms in the Gallery Building, in which are placed the paintings, are each 30 feet square and 24 high. The room first entered is devoted to miscellaneous collections of pictures, statuary, antiquities, &c.; the other room is properly the Trumbull Gallery, as all the paintings which it contains are the productions of the pencil of Col. Trumbull, excepting his own portrait, by Waldo & Jewett. There are in this gallery, including those in eight subjects of the American Revolution, nearly



Trumbull Gallery. [See page 17.]

two hundred and fifty portraits of persons distinguished during that important period, painted by him *from life*. Among the miniature oil paintings, are the following, viz. :

Henry Lawrenee—John Jay—John Adams—Geo. Hammond—Temple Franklin—Maj. Gen. Gates—Col. Wm. Hull—Col. Ebenezer Stephens—Capt. Thomas Y. Seymour—Gen. John Brooks—Rufus King—Fisher Ames—John Langdon—Jown Brown—The Infant, *a chief of the Six Nations*—Miss Harriet Wadsworth—Miss Faith Trumbull—Mrs. Faith Trumbull—Miss Catherine Wadsworth—Miss Julia Seymour—Signor Cerrachi, Sculptor—J. Dalton—The Young Sachem, *a chief of the Six Nations*—Theodore Sedgwick—Oliver Ellsworth—Thomas Pinckney—John Rutledge—Charles Cotesworth Pinckney—Gen. Moultrie—Rufus Putnam—Jacob Reed—Ralph Izard—Judge Grimke—Miss Ellen Custis—Miss Cornelia Schuyler—Mrs. Martha Washington—Miss Sophia Chew—Miss Harriet Chew—Brig. Gen. Smallwood—Maj. Haskell—Col. Morgan—Judge Egbert Benson—Maj. Gen. Philip Schuyler—Jonathan Trumbull—Good Peter, *a chief of the Six Nations*—Dr. Lemuel Hopkins—John Trumbull—Judge Oakley—Henry Dwight—John C. Calhoun—Dr. Allen—David B. Ogden—Maj. Gen. Mifflin—J. Livermore—Capt. Manning—Gen. Butler—Arthur Lee. ^

The larger paintings are the following, viz. :

The Duke of Wellington—Battle of Bunker Hill—Death of Gen. Montgomery—Declaration of Independence—Capture of the Hessians at Trenton—Copy of the Transfiguration, the celebrated master-piece of Raphael—Copy of Correggio's St. Jerome at Parma—Copy of Raphael's “*Madonna Della Sedia*”—Copy of the Communion of St. Jerome, the master-piece of Dominichino—Portrait of

Mrs. Trumbull—Copy of the Madonna by Raphael—Our Saviour, Bearing His Cross—Death of Gen. Mercer—Surrender of Burgoyne Jonathan Trumbull, Governor of Connecticut during the Revolution—Surrender of Cornwallis—Resignation of Washington—Stephen Van Rensselaer—The Woman taken in Adultery—St. John and the Lamb—Portrait of Pres. Washington—Earl of Angus conferring knighthood on De Wilton—Alexander Hamilton—Holy Family—President Dwight—Full length portrait of Gen. Washington—Infant Saviour and St. John—Rufus King—Lamberg and Gelchossa (from Ossian)—Christopher Gore—Maternal Tenderness—Our Saviour with Little Children—Peter the Great—Holy Family—Joshua at the Battle of Ai—The Last Family at the Deluge—Prison Scene.

As a historical painter, Col. Trumbull has, as yet, had no equal in this country, nor has he been excelled in any other. He had the rare advantage of being personally acquainted with the individuals whose portraits are preserved; and, in a certain sense, he may be considered as an actor in the scenes he has represented. Perhaps the two paintings which will have a tendency to transmit his fame as an artist, beyond all others which he has executed, are the "*Battle of Bunker Hill*," and the "*Death of Gen. Montgomery at Quebec*." In these compositions, the accuracy of drawing, the admirable coloring, the variety of figures introduced, the force of expression displayed in their attitudes and countenances, with their striking effect as a whole, stamp these productions as master-pieces of the art.

The room which is first entered in the gallery, contains many objects of interest. Among these are portraits of John Davenport, Gov. Saltonstall, Gov. Yale, Dean Berkeley, and others, including many of the officers of the College. This room contains, also, a group in marble, of Jephtha and his Daughter, executed by Mr. Augur, of New Haven, a native artist; the busts of Homer, Demosthenes and Cicero; the sash which Gen. Wooster wore when he fell, near Danbury; the portrait of Col. Humphreys; and an original sketch of Major Andre, made by himself the day before his execution.

Ezekiel Cheever was born at London, January 25, 1614. He came to America in 1637, landed at Boston, and united with Eaton, Davenport, and others, in planting the colony at Quinnipiac. He was a man of eminence in the affairs of the colony, and especially conspicuous as a teacher of youth. He began his career as a schoolmaster here in 1638, and continued his labors in this line of honorable employment until 1650. He had charge of the free common school of the colony, and also of the free grammar school. In November, 1650, Mr. Cheever removed to Ipswich, Mass., and became master of the grammar school at that place, making it famous in all the country. After this, he labored in the same vocation in Charlestown and Boston. He was a strict disciplinarian, and "by an agreeable mixture of majesty and sweetness, both in his voice and countenance, he secured at once obedience, reverence and love." While at New Haven, he composed the *Accidence, or Short Introduction to the Latin Tongue.* The work was used in this country more than a century and a half, and has passed through more than twenty editions. He died at Boston, August 21, 1708, in the 94th year of his age. The following is an extract from an elegy upon him, written by Dr. Cotton Mather, one of his pupils :

"A mighty tribe of well instructed youth
 Tell what they owe to him, and tell with truth.
 All the eight parts of speech, he taught to them,
 They now employ to trumpet his esteem.
Magister pleas'd them well because 'twas he;
 They say that *bonus* did with it agree.
 While they said *amo*, they the hint improve,
 Him for to make the *object* of their love.
 No *concord* so inviolate they knew
 As to pay honors to their master due.
 With interjections they break off at last,
 But *ah* is all they use, *wo*, and *alas!*"

* * * * *

"He *lived*, and to vast age no illness knew;
 Till Time's seythe, waiting for him, rusty grew.
 He *lived* and *wrought*; his labors were immense;
 But ne'er declined to *preterperfect* tense."

Gov. Edward Hopkins was born in England, about the year 1600, and became an eminent merchant in London. In 1637, he emigrated to America with his friends, Theophilus Eaton and Rev. John Davenport. He decided to go to the colony of Connecticut, while his friends founded the adjoining colony of Quinnipiac or New Haven. Gov. H. married the step-daughter of Gov. Eaton. He was chosen Governor of the colony of Connecticut every alternate year, from 1640 to 1654. In 1652, he went on business to England, intending to return; but being chosen Warden of the English fleet, Commissioner of the admiralty and navy, and Member of Parliament, he remained in that country till his death, in March, 1657. When Rev. John Davenport was endeavoring to found a Collegiate establishment in the colony of New Haven, he applied for aid to his friend Gov. Hopkins, who promised to give some encouragement thereto. By his last will, he bequeathed a large amount of property for the support of the Grammar School and College in this colony. Much delay occurred in realizing the bequest, and it was finally shared between New Haven, Hartford, and Hadley and Cambridge, Mass. The portion which came to this colony served as the foundation of the *Hopkins Grammar School*, which still flourishes as the oldest literary institution in New Haven.

Gov. Hopkins was a man of great wisdom and uprightness, and was not less distinguished for his liberality and piety. Mather remarks: "His mind kept continually mellowing and ripening for heaven; and one expression of his heavenly mind, among many others, a little before his end, was, '*How often have I pleased myself with thoughts of a joyful meeting with my father Eaton! I remember with what pleasure he would come down the street, that he might meet me when I came from Hartford unto New Haven. But with how much greater pleasure shall we shortly meet one another in heaven!*'"

In Sir Ferdinando Gorges' "Wonder-working Providence," &c., a relation of the planting of the New Haven colony is given. Speaking of Mr. Davenport, it mentions

the judicious and godly Mr. John Davenport, of whom the author is bold to say as followeth :

“ When men and Devils 'gainst Christ's flock conspire,
 For them prepar'd a deadly trapping net :
 Then Christ, to make all men his work admire,
Davenport, he doth thee from thy country fet
 To sit in Synod, and his folk assist :
 The filthy vomit of Hels Dragon, deepe
 In Earth's womb drawn, blest they this poyson mist,
 And blest the meanes doth us from error keep.
 Thy grave advice and arguments of strength
 Did much prevail, the errorist confound.
 Well hast thou warr'd, Christ draws thy dayes in length,
 That thou in learn'd experience may'st abound :
 What though thou leave a city stor'd with pleasure,
 Spend thy prime days in heathen desert land,
 Thy joy's in Christ, and not in earthly treasure,
Davenport rejoice, Christ's kingdome is at hand :
 Didst ever deem to see such glorious dayes ?
 Though thou decrease with age and earth's content,
 Thou liv'st in Christ, needs then must thy joy raise ;
 His kingdome's thine, and that can ne'er be spent.”

“ SEATING” OF THE FIRST MEETING-HOUSE.

It was formerly the custom in some parts of New England to *seat* the people in the Meeting-House by a Committee. This practice appears to have been kept up in New Haven till about the middle of the last century. In several instances, the records of the town exhibit the assignment of persons to seats, with the names of all the individuals. The earliest record of this kind is in the proceedings of “a General Court” or Town Meeting, “held the 10th of March, 1646.” No seat appears to be assigned to Ezekiel Cheever; but from the occasional mention of “the Scholar's seats,” it is presumed he was placed with his pupils, who probably sat in the Gallery, under the care of their Instructor. “The names of people, as they were seated in the Meeting-House, were read in Court; and it was ordered that they should be recorded, which was as followeth, viz.:

“ *The middle seats have, to sit in them,*
 1st seat. The Governor and Deputy Governor.

2d seat. Mr. Malbon, magistrate.

3d seat. Mr. Evance, Mr. Braeey, Mr. Francis Newman, Mr. Gibbard.

4th seat. Goodman Wigglesworth, Bro. Atwater, Bro. Seely, Bro. Myles.

5th seat. Bro. Crane, Bro. Gibbs, Mr. Caffineh, Mr. Ling, Bro. Andrews.

6th seat. Bro. Davis, Goodman Osborne, Anthony Thompson, Mr. Browning, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. Higginson.

7th seat. Bro. Camfield, Mr. James, Bro. Benham, Wm. Thompson, Bro. Lindall, Bro. Martin.

8th seat. Jno. Meggs, Jno. Cooper, Peter Browne, Wm. Peck, Jno. Gregory, Nieh. Elsie.

9th seat. Edw. Banister, John Herryman, Benja. Wilmot, Jarvis Boykin, Arthur Holbridge.

"In the cross seats at the end,

1st seat. Mr. Bell, Mr. Tuttle, Bro. Fowler.

2d seat. Thom. Nash, Mr. Allerton, Bro. Perry.

3d seat. Jno. Nash, David Atwater, Thom. Yale.

4th seat. Robert Johnson, Thom. Jeffery, John Punderson.

5th seat. Thom. Munson, John Livermore, Roger Allen, Jos. Nash, Sam. Whithead, Thom. James.

In the other little seat, John Clarke, Mark Pierce.

"In the seats on the side, for men,

1st. Jeremy Whitnell, Wm. Preston, Thomas Kimberly, Thom. Powell.

2d. Daniel Paul, Rich. Beckly, Richard Mansfield, James Russell.

3d. Wm. Potter, Thom. Lampson, Christopher Todd, William Ives.

4th. Hen. Glover, Wm. Tharpe, Matthias Hitehcock, Andrew Low.

"On the other side of the door,

1st. John Mosse, Luke Atkinson, Jno. Thomas, Abraham Bell.

2d. George Smith, John Wakfield, Edw. Pattison, Richard Beech.

3d. John Basset, Timothy Ford, Thom. Knowles, Robert Preston.

4th. Richd. Osborne, Robert Hill, Jno. Wilford, Henry Gibbons.

5th. Francis Browne, Adam Nichols, Goodman Leeke, Goodman Daighton.

6th. William Gibbons, John Vincent, Thomas Wheeler, John Brockett.

"Secondly, for the women's seats, in the middle,

1st seat. Old Mrs. Eaton.

2d seat. Mrs. Malbon, Mrs. Grigson, Mrs. Davenport, Mrs. Hooke.

3d seat. Elder Newman's wife, Mrs. Lamberton, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Brewster.

4th seat. Sister Wakeman, Sister Gibbard, Sister Gilbert, Sister Myles.

5th seat. Mr. Francis Newman's wife, Sister Gibbs, Sister Crane, Sister Tuttill, Sister Atwater.

6th seat. Sister Seely, Mrs. Caffinch, Mrs. Perry, Sister **Davis**, Sister Cheevers, Jno. Nash's wife.

7th seat. David Atwater's wife, Sister Clarke, Mrs. Yale, Sister Osborne, Sister Thompson.

8th seat. Sister Wigglesworth, Goody Johnson, Goody Camfield, Sister Punderson, Goody Meggs, Sister Gregory.

9th seat. Sister Todd, Sister Boykin, Wm. Potter's wife, Matthias Hitchcock's wife, Sister Cooper.

"In the cross seats at the end,

1st. Mrs. Bracey, Mrs. Evance.

2d. Sister Fowler, Sister Ling, Sister Allerton.

3d. Sister Jeffery, Sister Rutherford, Sister Livermore.

4th. Sister Preston, Sister Benham, Sister Mansfield.

5th. Sister Allen, Goody Banister, Sister Kimberly, Goody Wil-mott, Mrs. Higginson.

In the little cross seat, Sister Potter the midwife, and old Sister Nash.

"In the seats on the sides,

1st seat. Sister Powell, Goody Lindall, Mrs. James.

2d seat. Sister Whithead, Sister Munson, Sister Beckly, Sister Martin.

3d seat. Sister Peck, Joseph Nash's wife, Peter Browne's wife, Sister Russell.

4th seat. Sister Ives, Sister Bassett, Sister Pattison, Sister Elsie.

"In the seats on the other side of the door,

1st seat. Jno. Thomas's wife, Goody Knowles, Goody Beech, Goody Hull.

2d seat. Sister Wackfield, Sister Smith, Goody Mosse, James Clarke's wife.

3d seat. Sister Brockett, Sister Hill, Sister Clarke, Goody Ford.

4th seat. Goody Osborne, Goody Wheeler, Sister Nichols, Sister Browne."

The following list of newspapers and other periodical works, published in New Haven, Conn., is furnished by a gentleman of the place, who has drawn it from a detailed manuscript catalogue by him prepared. It is believed to be nearly complete to the year 1838.

The Connecticut Gazette, printed by James Parker, near the Hay-market. Weekly. Begun in April? 1755; suspended April 14, 1764; revived July 5, 1765, by Benjamin Mecom, and ended with No. 596, Feb. 19, 1768.—The Connecticut Journal and New Haven Post Boy. Begun October 23, 1767, by Thomas and Samuel Green. It passed through the hands of many publishers, and ended with No. 3517, April 7, 1835.—The New Haven Gazette, by Meigs, Bowen & Dana; begun May 13, 1784; ended February 9, 1786. Weekly.

—The New Haven Gazette and the Connecticut Magazine, by Meigs & Dana. Begun February 16, 1786; ended —. Weekly.—American Musical Magazine, monthly, 4to, published by Amos Doolittle and Daniel Read. 10 numbers; about 1788.—The New Haven Gazette, begun January 5, 1790; ended June 29, 1791. Weekly.—Federal Gazeteer, begun in February, 1796; ended —. Weekly.—The Messenger, begun January 1, 1800; ended August 9, 1802. Weekly.—The Sun of Liberty, begun in 1800; ended —. The Visitor, begun October 30, 1802; and November 3, 1803, became the Connecticut Post and New Haven Visitor. Supposed to have ended November 8, 1804. Weekly.—The Churchman's Monthly Magazine, 8vo, monthly, begun January, 1804. Four volumes published.—Connecticut Herald, begun 1804, by Comstock, Griswold & Co. Weekly.—The Literary Cabinet, begun November 15, 1806; ended October 31, 1807. Edited by members of the Senior Class in Yale College. 8vo, pp. 160.—Belles Lettres Repository, edited and published by Samuel Woodworth; begun and ended in 1808.—Memoirs of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, 8vo; begun 1810, ended 1813. Pp. 412.—Columbian Register, begun December 1, 1812. Weekly.—The Atheneum, begun February 12, 1814; ended August 6, 1814. Edited by Students of Yale College. 8vo, pp. 120.—Religious Intelligeneer, begun June 1, 1816. 8vo.—The Guardian, monthly, commenced 1818, ended Dec., 1828; 10 vols. published.—The Christian Spectator, 8vo, monthly, begun January, 1819; ended in this form Dec., 1828. It has been continued since as a Quarterly.—The Ameriean Journal of Science and Arts, conducted by Benjamin Silliman; begun 1818. Quarterly. Vol. 31 was published in January, 1837.—The Microscope, edited by a Fraternity of Gentlemen, begun March 21, 1820; ended September 8, 1820; 8vo, pp. 200. Semi-weekly.—The National Pilot, begun October, 1821; ended in 1824.—United States Law Journal and Civilian's Magazine, 8vo, quarterly, begun June, 1822; ended 1823. American Eagle, begun 1826; ended —. New Haven Chronicle, begun February, 1827; ended about June, 1832.—New Haven Advertiser, begun May 1, 1829; ended October 20, 1832. Semi-weekly.—New Haven Palladium, weekly, begun Nov. 7, 1829.—The Sitting Room, edited by members of Yale College, 1830.—New Haven City Gazette, begun April 1, 1830; ended May 7, 1831. Weekly.—The Miscellany, semi-monthly, begun November 12, 1830; ended —. The Student's Companion, by the Knights of the Round Table, 8vo; begun Jan., 1831; ended May, 1831. Monthly.—The Little Gentleman, begun January 1, 1831; ended April 29, 1831. 18mo.—National Republican, begun July 26, 1831; ended March, 1832.—The Boy's Saturday Journal, begun Dec. 3, 1831; ended Feb. 18, 1832; in 12 numbers, 48mo.—The Literary Tablet, semi-monthly, begun March 3, 1832; ended March 29, 1834.—The Sabbath School Reeord, 12mo, monthly; begun January, 1832; ended Dec., 1833.—The Child's Cabinet, monthly, begun April, 1832; ended —. Daily Herald, begun Nov. 26, 1832.—Watchtower of Freedom, begun Oct. 20, 1832; ended —. Morning Regis-

ter, daily, begun Nov., 1833 ; ended ——. Morning Palladium, (daily and thrice a week,) begun Nov. 15, 1833 ; ended Jan., 1834.—The Medley, conducted by an Association of the Students of Yale College ; begun March, ended June, 1833 ; 8vo, pp. 166.—Journal of Freedom, weekly, begun in May, 1834 ; ended about May, 1835.—Jeffersonian Democrat, begun June 7, 1834, and continued about six weeks. Weekly.—The Microcosm, or the Little World of Home, 8vo, monthly ; begun July, 1834.—The Perfectionist, monthly, begun August 20, 1834 ; ended March 15, 1836. The last four numbers bore the name of the *New Covenant Record*.—Literary Emporium, 4to, begun June 16, 1835.—Religious Intelligencer and New Haven Journal, begun Jan. 2, 1836.—The American Historical Magazine and Literary Record, begun January, 1836 ; monthly, 8vo.—Yale Literary Magazine, conducted by the Students of Yale College ; begun Feb., 1836 ; 8vo, 3 numbers per term.—Chronicle of the Church, 4to ; begun Friday, Jan. 6, 1837.

The following extracts are from the Columbian Register, published during the time of the last war with Great Britain.

New Haven, Sept. 14, 1813.—The bodies of *Lawrence* and *Ludlow* passed through this city on Friday last, in covered waggons, on their way to N. York.

On Tuesday the 7th inst. 3 or 4 of the enemy's armed vessels passed through the Sound towards New York—they captured several sloops during their cruise. On Friday afternoon last, a frigate and a sloop of war were seen to pass this harbor, steering eastward, and were off Killingworth on Saturday afternoon. We understand that they sent their barges ashore at Guilford and fired a sloop, but that they were soon driven off, and the fire extinguished so soon as to save most of the vessel and property.

Lieut. John A. Thomas, with between 20 and 30 soldiers of the 4th regiment, left Fort Hale on Tuesday last for Greenbush. They embarked on board an Albany sloop, and proceeded towards New York, until they discovered the British force in the Sound, when they ran into some Creek and escaped capture.

New Haven, April 19, 1814.—On Friday last a frigate, a gun brig and a small sloop, were discovered off this harbor steering westward—they proceeded as far as Stratford Point, where they came to anchor for the night.—On Saturday morning they passed this harbor, for the eastward.

The appearance of the enemy before this city at so short period after their depredations at Saybrook, aroused the citizens, and

occasioned the meeting of the proper authority and principal gentlemen of the city at the State House, to devise means to repel any attack; and we are happy to state that every precautionary measure has been adopted, by furnishing the citizens with arms, ammunition, &c., and keeping a night-watch to give the first alarm should an enemy approach.

New Haven, April 26, 1814.—On Friday last 4 seamen were brought to town by a patrolling party of horse that had been ordered out a few days past as a guard to ride along the coast near this city. The seamen were discovered near the light-house, 5 miles from this city, landing from a small open boat. They were suspected of being spies, but on being examined in this town they gave satisfactory evidence of being deserters, and were set at liberty. They say that they deserted from the British sloop of war *Sylph*, lately arrived on our coast. One of them had attempted to desert three times before, and had received 40 lashes, which fully appeared by examination.

New Haven, Sept. 6, 1814.—His excellency Gov. Smith, visited this city last week. On Wednesday, accompanied by several gentlemen of this town he examined the new fortifications erecting on Prospect Hill. He then repaired to Fort Hale, when the commandant, Captain Northrop, ordered a salute fired. The Governor has ordered a considerable force to this place; and his exertions for the public good in this day of danger are highly honorable to himself and the state.

New Haven, Oct. 4, 1814.

FORT ON PROSPECT HILL,
NEAR NEW HAVEN.

This work has progressed with great rapidity, and is now nearly completed. The inhabitants of the neighboring towns deserve and receive the thanks of the public, for volunteering their aid in this patriotic labor.

On Wednesday and Thursday last one hundred men from Cheshire, under the direction of *Andrew Hull, Esq.* labored with great industry and effort at the fortifications, for two days. On their return through the city in waggons, with music playing, they were saluted with a discharge of artillery, and cheered by the citizens who had collected in great numbers at the Public Square.

On Thursday, one hundred men from the town of North-Haven, under the direction of their rev. pastor, *Dr. Trumbull*, the venerable historian of Connecticut, 80 years of age, volunteered their services and spent the day in the same patriotic work. This aged minister addressed the throne of grace, and implored the Divine blessing on their undertaking.

On Friday, the same number of men from Hamden, under the

command of *Capt. Jacob Whiting*, with great industry, labored at the same work, and were saluted and cheered by the citizens on their return.

The inhabitants of the town of Meriden, with a patriotism not exceeded by their neighbors, have volunteered their aid for Wednesday next.

It is confidently hoped, that our fellow-citizens of other towns in this vicinity, and our own citizens, will in the course of the present week, complete the works which are now nearly finished. Parties who are willing to give their assistance in this preparation for the common defence, are desired to give notice to the Committee of the time when it will be agreeable to them to give their attendance. The enemy is hovering on the coast—Where the next blow will be attempted no one can tell. Preparation to repel invasion cannot too speedily be made.

New Haven, Oct. 18, 1814.

CAPTURE OF PACKET SUSAN AND CUTTER EAGLE.

On Sunday the 9th inst. the Packet Susan, John Miles, master and owner, left New York for this place, with several passengers, and a cargo of flour, goods, &c. to the amount of 12 or 15,000 dollars. On Monday morning, about 9 o'clock, off Mill-River, (a little west from Bridgeport) the Susan was boarded and captured by a British tender, commanded by a Lieut. with about 50 men, an 18 pounder and two 4 pounders. Information of this capture was received in this city late in the afternoon of the same day, when the Revenue Cutter Eagle, Capt. Lee, immediately prepared, and in addition to her crew took on board about 30 volunteer citizens, and put off in hopes to re-take the Susan. The wind being light they bore a little to the eastward and stood towards Long Island; at day break they found themselves nearly under the guns of a sloop of war, when the cutter out sweeps and endeavored to get into a creek on Long Island shore—it being almost a calm, the enemy's vessel manned her barges and sent them in pursuit. Capt. Lee finding he could not enter the creek, (and the brig drawing near) ran on shore, under a high bluff, nearly opposite Falkland Islands, where he commenced a fire upon the barges and compelled them to sheer off. The crew with the assistance of the people who had collected on shore, took 4 guns from the cutter, planted them on the bank and succeeded in keeping the enemy from landing or getting possession of her. After injuring the cutter very much from their fire, the enemy's vessels stood to the eastward; but their barges made several attempts upon her during the night.

The next day Capt. Lee succeeded in getting off the cutter, and whilst attempting to remove her a few miles and place her under the protection of a small fort, the enemy returned and got possession of her. They will undoubtedly refit her to cruise in the Sound.

The cutter carried four 4 pounders, and two 2's. No person on board her was injured in this affair.

The following are the names of those who volunteered their services on board the cutter Eagle, captain Lee, *in defence of free trade and sailors' rights*:

Capt. Elnathan Atwater, captain John Davis, Lt. Stephen Dummer, Thomas Miles, John Hoods, Asahel Tuttle, Chs. B. Lines, Simeon Chatfield, Ammi Harrison, Levi Collins, jr. Jas. Atwater, jr. John Munson, Samuel Hine, John Derrick, Ebr. Burrill, Andrew D. Martin, Major Cook, Chs. Barker, Russel Warren, Pomroy Barney, David Moulthrop, John Hubbard, Mr. Mix, Mr. Lewis, Fred'k Brindsley, Cambridge Hall, B. Applewhite, P. Zainy, &c.

The flag that was sent off to the squadron returned here on Friday evening last with captain Miles and some others who were in the Susan when captured. The captain came home for the purpose of obtaining the means of ransoming the packet and cargo. He has returned to the squadron with the money, and will probably arrive here again with his vessel to-day.

The British will probably represent the capture of the Revenue Cutter as a Splendid Naval Victory. We think with them, that the capture of a *Yankee* vessel of this class, viz. of six *pop guns*, by only a gun brig and several barges, is something uncommon in British Naval History at the present time.

Our Patrons must pardon us for giving them a very inferior quality of paper this week. Fortune has frowned upon the printer, and placed in the hands of the enemy, by the capture of the Susan, our stock of paper for several months, worth between 2 and 300 dolls. It will be obtained, however, by paying nearly its value over again. Our friends who are in arrears at this office, it is hoped, will not remember to forget the publisher at this time

New Haven, May 13, 1815.—The Steam Boat FULTON arrived here on Monday last at 6 o'clock in the afternoon; she returned to New York the same evening, and arrived here again on Tuesday evening. At 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning she left here with about 80 passengers for Hartford, intending to arrive there on Thursday morning, the day of our great General Election and collection; she arrived at Middletown, (a distance of between 60 and 70 miles, one half of which distance was on the Connecticut river, and against a strong current,) at 6 o'clock, P. M.—she stopped there until 4 o'clock on Thursday morning, when she proceeded on and arrived at Hartford in 4 hours, where she was saluted by the discharge of cannon and the huzzas of the multitudes who were gratified with the sight of a Steam Boat fifty miles above the mouth of Connecticut river.

The Steam Boat arrived here last night from Hartford, and proceeded this day to N. York.

PLAN OF PART OF CHAPEL STREET,

Showing the Buildings and Occupants about the Year 1786.

CHURCH	STREET.
R. Cutler.	C - Thad. Beecher's <i>House, Store and Warehouse.</i>
Richard Cutler's	H - Timo. Phelps, <i>Dry Goods Merch't.</i>
Warehouse and Store.	A - John Miles, <i>Tavern.</i>
Hez. Beardsley's House and Drug Store.	P - Ruth Crane.
Eli Beecher.	P - John Beecher.
John Cook's House & Tailor Shop.	E - Maltby & Fowler, <i>Grocers.</i>
Samuel Covert, House & Tailor's Shop.	L - N. Kimberly, <i>Painter.</i>
Bishop & Hotchkiss, Hat Store.	S - Old House, present site of New Haven Bank.
NOW ORANGE STREET.	T - Pember Jocelyn
Wm. McCracken's House & Store.	R - Jeremiah Atwater.
E. Beardsley, House & Drug Store	T - Atwater & Lyon's <i>Store.</i>
Theophilus Munson, House and Blacksmith Shop.	R - Z. Read's <i>House.</i>
Watts House, occ. by Messrs. Sherman, A. Bradley, 2d, D. Cooke.	R - Z. Read's <i>Saddlery.</i>
Titus Street's House and Store.	E - Mix's <i>Bakery.</i>
	E - Joseph Mix.
	E - Col. Lyon.
	E - N. Lyon's <i>Shop.</i>
	I - Warehouse.
	E - Bradley & Huggins' <i>Store.</i>
STATE	STREET.

The above shows all the buildings standing in Chapel-street in the year 1786, together with the names of their occupants, &c. The plan was drawn by the late Charles Bostwick, Esq., and published in the Columbian Register, August 19th, 1845. At the period Deacon Bostwick drew the above (1845), he was the only person remaining who resided or did business, in 1786, in this section of Chapel-street, now the most compact business part of the city. At this time there was not a brick building in the street. The first brick building was erected by Col. William Lyon, and was occupied as a banking house for the New Haven Bank for several years.

James Luce Kingsley.—He was born at Scotland, a parish of Windham, Conn., August 28, 1778, and was graduated at Yale College in 1799. In September, 1801, he was appointed Tutor in the College; and having served in this office four years, he was, in 1805, elected Professor of the Hebrew, Greek and Latin Languages, and of Ecclesiastical History. After 1831, when a separate Professorship of Greek was established, he ceased to teach this tongue, but continued to give instruction in Hebrew until 1835. From the year 1831, he considered the Latin Language and Literature his proper department. In August, 1851, just fifty years from the date of his first appointment as an officer of the College, he resigned his place. In accepting his resignation, the Corporation requested him still to retain a connection with the College as Professor Emeritus. From 1805 to 1824, he was the Librarian of the College; and in 1845, he went to Europe at his own expense, in order to buy books for the Library. For fifty years he had charge of the Triennial Catalogue of the Graduates of the College.

He was distinguished for his accurate and thorough scholarship, and for his investigations as a critic and historian. Many important contributions, on literary and classical topics, were published by him in the reviews of his time. In 1838, he delivered a discourse at the second Centennial Celebration of the settlement of the Colony of New Haven. He died at this place, Aug. 31, 1852, aged 75. The following is the inscription on his monument:

“H. S. E. JACOBUS LUCE KINGSLEY, LL. D. in Collegio Yalensi, cuius lumen fuit atque columna, Latinæ Linguæ et Literarum Professor, qui, per totum vitæ cursum cultui deditus elegantium doctrinarum, ingeniosissimus in rebus reconditis et in dagandis et exponendis, veritatis studiosissimus, justitiæ amator, Dei cultor sincerus, quum ingenii, eruditioñis, probitatis, modestiæ fama usque ad senectutem floruisse, mortem non repugnans obiit; a propinquis, collegis, discipulis, aliis valde defletus, xxxi. die Augusti, Anno Domini MDCCCLII., munera sui Academici li., Ætatis LXXV.”

The following is a list of Deaths in New Haven, from 1789 to Jan. 1, 1856, with the exception of the year 1818.

Year.	Total.	Year.	Total.	Year.	Total.
1789, . . .	53	1815, . . .	213	1841, . . .	296
1790, . . .	70	1816, . . .	82	1842, . . .	247
1791, . . .	55	1817, . . .	77	1843, . . .	279
1792, . . .	51	1818, . . .		1844, . . .	246
1793, . . .	80	1819, . . .	103	1845, . . .	307
1794, . . .	180	1820, . . .	135	1846, . . .	268
1795, . . .	159	1821, . . .	127	1847, . . .	270
1796, . . .	67	1822, . . .	144	1848, . . .	327
1797, . . .	58	1823, . . .	110	1849, . . .	519
1798, . . .	78	1824, . . .	141	1850, . . .	304
1799, . . .	69	1825, . . .	189	1851, . . .	439
1800, . . .	79	1826, . . .	151	1852, . . .	585
1801, . . .	95	1827, . . .	115	1853, . . .	538
1802, . . .	106	1828, . . .	146	1854, . . .	662
1803, . . .	145	1829, . . .	169	1855, . . .	562
1804, . . .	95	1830, . . .	171		
1805, . . .	126	1831, . . .	191		
1806, . . .	106	1832, . . .	227		
1807, . . .	108	1833, . . .	160		
1808, . . .	78	1834, . . .	161		
1809, . . .	116	1835, . . .	209		
1810, . . .	119	1836, . . .	270		
1811, . . .	121	1837, . . .	267		
1812, . . .	91	1838, . . .	221		
1813, . . .	228	1839, . . .	243		
1814, . . .	100	1840, . . .	210		

The apparent increase in the annual mortality since 1852, is partly owing to the increase of population, but *mainly* to the fact, that since that time, under the operation of the excellent Registration Law of the State, the deaths in the whole town are included.

The average mortality of New Haven is about one in 51 of its inhabitants.

In Philadelphia,	. . . . .	1 death in 42,
In Boston,	. . . . .	1 " 39,
In Baltimore,	. . . . .	1 " 36,
In Chicago,	. . . . .	1 " 29,
In New York,	. . . . .	1 " 25,

Showing that the value of life is as great in this city as in most country towns.

For some of these statistics we are under obligations to the Town Registrar, S. G. Hubbard, M. D.; to whose efforts, also, we are principally indebted for our City By-Law regulating Burials, passed in 1850, and subsequently for the State Law requiring the registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF NEW HAVEN.

1637. The English first traverse the country, from Saybrook to Fairfield, in pursuit of the Pequots.
“ Mr. Eaton and others build a hut at Quinnipiac [New Haven] during the fall of this year, where a few men spent the winter.

1638. Mr. Davenport and others sailed from Boston for Quinnipiac, March 30.
“ Mr. Davenport preached near the corner of George and College-streets, under an oak—the first Sabbath in New Haven, April 15.
“ Treaty made with Momauguin and others, Nov. 24.
“ Ezekiel Cheever commenced his career as schoolmaster.

1639. Original Constitution of New Haven Colony formed, June 4.
“ Theophilus Eaton chosen first Governor, Oct. 25.
“ Nepaupuck, a Pequot chieftain, condemned and executed for several murders. His head was cut off, and set upon a pole in the market-place.

1640. Robert Feaks and Daniel Patrick, agents of New Haven, bought Greenwich.
“ The General Court decreed that Quinnipiac should be called New Haven.

1642. Troubles with the Dutch and Indians.
“ Free School ordered to be set up by the Colony.

1643. Gov. Eaton and Mr. Gregson sent to Boston from New Haven, as commissioners to the Confederation of the Colonies of New England.
“ The Dutch being harassed by the Indians, apply to New Haven for assistance.

1644. New Haven sent help to Fairfield and Stamford against the Indians.

1645. Mr. Gregson appointed agent to procure a patent for the Colony.

1647. Mr. Gregson, Captain Turner, and five or six other principal men, embarked, in January, at New Haven, on a trading voyage to London; never heard of afterwards.

1648. A ship belonging to Mr. Westerhouse seized by the Dutch, in New Haven harbor.

1651. Fifty men from New Haven and Tetoket [Branford], in attempting to settle their lands at Delaware, were imprisoned by the Dutch governor.

1650. Commissioners of the United Colonies met in New Haven, Sept. 14. Mons. Godfroy and Gabriel Druillets, two agents or commissioners from Canada, petitioned for assistance against the Six Nations.

1653. Great alarm and distress on account of the Dutch and Indians.
“ Connecticut and New Haven “ provided a frigate of 10 or 12 guns, with 40 men, to defend the coast from the Dutch.”

1655. Gov. Eaton compiles a code of laws for New Haven, printed the next year at London.
“ Mr. Wm. Hooke, teacher of the Church, removed to England.

1656. The General Court of New Haven ordered a troop of sixteen horse to be raised in five towns on the coast. First troop in any part of Connecticut.

1657. Gov. Eaton of New Haven died, in the 67th year of his age.
“ Gov. Edward Hopkins died at London, March, leaving bequest for a Grammar School or College in New Haven.

1658. Mr. Francis Newman chosen Governor of New Haven Colony.

1661. William Leet, Esq., chosen Governor; Matthew Gilbert, Deputy Governor.
“ The *Regicides* Whalley and Goff arrive in New Haven, March 27.

1665. Union of New Haven and Connecticut Colonies.

1668. Rev. Mr. Davenport removed to Boston.

1670. Mr. Davenport died suddenly in Boston, March 11, aged 73.

1675. Much alarm on account of King Philip's War; the town fortified.

1677. The town appointed Deacon William Peck and John Chidsey “to make up the rate,” deliver it to the ministers, and prosecute such as fail in the payment. The Church Treasury was previously supplied by voluntary contributions.

1680. Matthew Gilbert and John Punderson, two of the “seven pillars” of New Haven, died. Goff, the Regicide, is supposed to have died in, or near New Haven, the same year.

1685. Rev. James Pierpont ordained pastor, July 2.

1689. Col. John Dixwell, one of the Regicides, died in New Haven, aged 81.

1697. The town voted Mr. Pierpont a regular salary annually, instead of the avails of the tax, more, or less.

1714. Rev. Mr. Pierpont died, Nov. 14, at the age of 55.

1716. The Collegiate School (Yale College) removed from Saybrook to New Haven.

1717. The edifice for the Collegiate School begun, Oct. 8.

1718. The College building completed, and the first Public *Commencement* held in New Haven, Sept. 10, and the name of YALE given to the building and to the School.
Legislature of the Colony of Connecticut first met at N. H.

1721. Gov. Yale died in England, July 8th, aged 73.

1724. Number of inhabitants estimated in New Haven, 1,000; houses 163.

1740. Rev. George Whitefield arrived in New Haven. Great attention to the subject of Religion at this period.

1744. White Haven house of worship commenced.

1745. Mr. Whitefield preached in the open air to a great congregation assembled on the Green, before Mr. Pierpont's house.

1753. Public worship commenced in the College Hall.

1755. First Episcopal Society formed.
 " New Haven Gazette, by Jas. Parker, first Newspaper printed in New Haven.

" Laws of Yale College, in Latin; the first book printed in New Haven, 24 pages 8vo.

1759. White Haven Society incorporated.

1761. Rev. James Noyes, pastor of the First Society for 45 years, died, aged 73.

1765. Much excitement on account of the Stamp Act. Mr. Ingersoll resigned his office.

1766. Rev. Naphtali Daggett elected President of Yale College. Tornado. Steeple in East Haven blown down.

1772. Laws of Yale College first published in the English tongue.

1775. The Governor's Guard, under Captain Arnold, marched to Cambridge, on the news of the action at Lexington.
 " Margaret, wife of Benedict Arnold, Esq., died June 10, aged 30.

1777. Rev. Ezra Stiles elected President of Yale College.

1779. New Haven invaded and plundered by the British, July 5.

1780. Hard winter. Snow four feet deep throughout New England.
 " *Dark Day* throughout New England, May 19.

1781. Duke de Lauzun, with his Legion of 600 men, passes through New Haven, June 28.

1784. New Haven constituted a *City* by the Legislature.

1787. Rev. Chauncey Whittelsey, after a ministry of thirty years, died, aged 70.
 " First regular *Census* taken: number of inhabitants, 3,540, including 176 students.

1793. Roger Sherman, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, died July 23.

1794. Yellow fever in New Haven; 160 persons seized by it, of whom 64 died.

1795. President Stiles died, May 12, aged 67.
 " Timothy Dwight elected President of Yale College.

1796. The town appropriated 200 dollars for destroying barberry bushes.

1797. Martha, wife of John Townsend, died Nov. 9, aged 44; *the first person buried in the New City Cemetery.*

1800. Tonnage in the port of New Haven, 11,011.

1801. Samuel Bishop, Town Clerk for 54 years, died, and was succeeded by Elisha Munson.

1803. Brewery in Brewery-street burnt, April.

1805. Rev. Samuel Merwin ordained, United Society.

1806. By-law passed, forbidding smoking within 4 rods of any house or barn within the City limits.

1806. Great Eclipse of the Sun, June 16th.

1807. First Methodist Church built.

1809. A slight shock of an earthquake, May 25.

1812. Nath. W. Taylor ordained, Center Church, April 8.
 " Rev. James Dana, D. D., died Aug. 18, aged 77.
 " Rev. Bela Hubbard, D. D., Rec. Trin. Ch., died Dec. 6, aged 73.

1813. Medical Institution of Yale College went into operation.
 " Rt. Rev. Abraham Jarvis, D. D., died May 3, aged 75.

1814-15. Center, Trinity and North churches built.

1815. Old blue meeting-house occupied for the last time, Dec. 17.
 " First steamboat arrived from New York, March 21.
 " Epidemic Dysentery, confined principally to children.

1816. Cold summer—frost every month in the year.
 " Rev. Harry Croswell installed Rector, Trinity Church.
 " First Baptist Church constituted.

1818. New Constitution Legislature first met in New Haven in May.

1819. The American Journal of Science and Arts commenced, by Professor Benjamin Silliman.

1820. Great Fire on Long Wharf, Oct. 28.

1821. The monuments in the Old Cemetery removed; Rev. Mr. Hill [Baptist] delivered an address.
 " Tornado (September Gale); Methodist Church (erecting) blown down in the evening of Sept. 3.

1822. Farmington Canal Company chartered.

1823. Charles Chauncey, LL. D., died April 28, aged 76.
 " No death for forty days, in May and June.

1824. Mob in College-street, in consequence of the disinterment of a body; Medical College threatened; mob dispersed by the civil authority, Jan. 12.
 " First Baptist Church dedicated, July 27.
 " Ground broken for the Farmington Canal at the head of Southwick Ponds, July 4.
 " Mrs. Mansfield's trial for the murder of her husband held in the Methodist Church, Aug. 19.
 " *Gen. La Fayette arrived in New Haven*, Aug. 21, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; illumination the evening previous.

1825. Eli Whitney, the inventor of the Cotton Gin, died Jan. 8.
 " Rev. Leonard Bacon installed, Center Church, March 9.
 " *Eagle Bank* stopped payment, Sept. 19.

1826. Aeneas Munson, M. D., President of the Medical Society of Connecticut, for more than seventy years practiced his profession, died June 16, aged 92.

1827. J. Lancaster, founder of the Lancasterian system, lectured at the Center Church, June 21.

1828. A large number of Students ordered to leave Yale College for disorderly conduct, [on account of their food,] Aug. 4.
 " Funeral of Mr. Ashmun, Col. Soc. Ag't, at the Center Church, Aug. 27.

1829. Dr. Nathan Smith, Professor of Medicine and Surgery, died Jan. 26, aged 66.

1829. Red Jacket, the Indian Chief, delivered a speech at the Ton-tine, March 12.

1830. Farmington Canal extended to Westfield, 70 miles from N. H.
 " Col. Jared Mansfield, LL. D., died Feb. 3, aged 70.
 " Col. Wm. Lyon, first Cashier of the New Haven Bank, died, Oct. 12, aged 82.

1831. Rev. Claudius Herrick, Principal of a Female Seminary, died May 26, aged 56.
 " City Meeting repudiating the establishment of an African College in New Haven, Sept. 12.

1832. *Cholera in New Haven* for the first time, July 28; 26 persons died.
 " Amos Doolittle, long known as an Engraver, died, Jan. 31.
 " Hon. James Hillhouse died, Dec. 29, aged 78.

1833. President Jackson and suite arrived in New Haven, June 15.
 " Great shower of Shooting Stars, from midnight to morning, November 13.
 " Rev. E. L. Cleveland ordained, Third Congregational Church.

1835. Nathan Smith, U. S. Senator in Congress, died in Washington, Dec. 6, aged 65. His remains arrived in N. H., Dec. 19.
 " Coldest summer since 1816. Ice in July.
 " Theological building (Yale College) erected.

1835-6. Severe Winter. Harbor frozen six weeks.

1837-8. Mild Winter. Steamboats lost but one passage.

1837. Great Fire in Orange and Chapel-street, Aug. 2.
 " Banks in New Haven (except the City Bank) and elsewhere stopped Specie Payments May 10.

1838. Second Centennial Celebration of Settlement of New Haven celebrated. Address by Prof. Kingsley.
 " Rev. S. W. S. Dutton ordained, United Society.

1839. Cars commenced running from New Haven to Meriden—to Hartford the next year.
 " Tornado passed through the N. part of the city, July 30, doing considerable damage.

1840. Amistad Captives declared free by Judge Judson, at U. S. Court, Jan. 13.

1841. James A. Hillhouse, eminent as a Poet, died Jan. 5, aged 51.
 " E. Munson, many years Town Clerk, died Aug. 30, aged 80.

1842. Bunce's Paper Mill in Westville destroyed by fire during a snow storm, Dec. 20.
 " Severe Frost—leaves of forest trees destroyed, May 23.

1843. Frost and Ice in June.

1846. Theodore D. Woolsey elected President—Yale College Illuminated, Oct. 21.
 " Wooden buildings in Church-st. destroyed by fire, Dec. 16.

1847. New York and New Haven Railroad commenced.

1848. Canal Railroad opened to Plainville, Jan. 18.
 " Catholic Church, corner York-street and Davenport Avenue, destroyed by fire, June 11.
 " Cars first passed from New Haven to New York, Dec. 29.

6

1848. Dea. N. Whiting, formerly Pub. of the Religious Intelligencer, died Feb. 19, aged 76.

1849. Capt. Bottom, with a company of emigrants, sailed for California March 12, from the Steamboat Dock.

“ Nathan Beers, a Lieut. and Paymaster in the Revolutionary army, died Feb. 11, aged 96.

1848 Lewis Fisk died, Nov. 29, aged 41, the first person buried in the Evergreen Cemetery.

1850. Foote and M'Caffrey, the murderers, executed Oct. 2.
“ Brewster's Hall opened, Aug. 7.
“ Dr. J. Skinner, formerly Constable, died—age, 85.

1851. David Daggett, Chief Jus. Conn., Senator in Congress, died April 12, aged 86.
“ Simeon Baldwin, Judge Supreme Court, Member of Congress, died May 26, aged 90.

1852. Cars passed from New Haven to New London, July.
“ Kossuth, the Hungarian Governor, delivered an Address in N. H., April 23.
“ Dr. Aeneas Monson, Surgeon in the Revolutionary Army, formerly Pres. of N. H. Bank, &c., died Aug. 22, aged 89.
“ Prof. J. L. Kingsley, of Yale College, died Aug. 31, aged 74.

1853. Col. Lemanowski, one of Napoleon's officers, lectured in N. H.

1854. Extreme heat. Thermometer 99 to 100 in the shade, Aug. 22.
“ First State Fair held in New Haven, Oct. 10, 11, 12, 13.

1855. W. Clark killed R. W. Wight, April 28. He was acquitted on the ground of insanity.

1856. A company of men emigrated to Kansas, addressed by Henry Ward Beecher, at the North Church, March 22.
“ Young Men's Institute completed. Custom House Building commenced.
“ Jewish Synagogue opened for worship, April.
“ Dr. James G. Percival, eminent as a poet, geologist and man of science, died at Hazelgreen, Ill., May 2, aged 61.



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